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PRESS RELEASE

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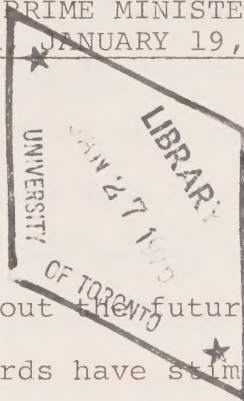
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NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE
CANADIAN CLUB, OTTAWA, JANUARY 19, 1976

(TEXT)



I welcome the debate about the future of Canada which the government's actions and my words have stimulated.

The truth is that we are living in a new economic era. It is time we faced that truth. It is time we decided how to live with it.

Tonight I would like to re-enter the debate by distinguishing between the real and phoney issues which have been the subject of recent public comments. I would like to discuss with you some of the choices which must be made by all of us as a free people, responsible for our own destiny, and capable of shaping our own future.

Above all, I would like to focus attention on the realities of our times.

The most pressing reality is inflation. The most urgent national need is for all of us to co-operate in making sure that our anti-inflation program works.

(TRANSLATION)

An essential part of the program is the search for ways to make the economy work better in the future, when the program is ended --- ways which will prevent a serious recurrence of inflation, promote healthy growth, reduce unemployment, and reduce the need for imposed controls.

In that sense, a good discussion of the problems we know we will face in the future can be extremely valuable at this time, as long as we keep our feet firmly planted on the reality of today.

(TEXT)

If we are seriously interested in adapting our economic system to our present and future needs, it would be helpful if we could agree on the nature of the system we have now. The free market system, in the true sense of that phrase, does not exist in Canada. I have said that we haven't been able to make even a modified free market system work in Canada to prevent the kinds of problems we are now experiencing; and that it will do no good to try to create a pure free market economy to solve our future problems, because that won't work either.

For that, much public comment has accused me of wanting to kill free enterprise and substitute a system of state control over all economic decisions. That is a phoney issue, because in the year-end interview which stimulated this controversy, I made absolutely no mention of free enterprise. I spoke about the free market. There is a difference.

The fact is that for over a hundred years, since the government stimulated the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway by giving it Crown land, we have not had a free market economy in Canada, but a mixed economy --- a mixture of private enterprise and public enterprise. It is precisely because it has been a mixture that we have had the prosperity we have enjoyed.

Moreover, it has been with the support and encouragement of the business community that the government has continued to enter the marketplace to promote growth and stability. Among

many examples are the creation of the Canadian Wheat Board, the negotiation of the Canada-U.S. auto pact, and the government's heavy investment in Syncrude.

Until I heard the shrill comments made by some businessmen during the past few weeks, I had thought that the great depression of the nineteen thirties had destroyed forever the notion that a free market economy, if unassisted by governments, would produce by itself the ideal state of steady economic growth, stable prices and full employment.

The depression convinced most people of the necessity of government intervention on a broad front, in the interests of overall economic stability.

It was also recognized that governments had to intervene in the economy to redistribute income, for example, and to make sure that private industry acted in the public interest.

The classic notion, as you know, was that the free choice of the consumer ruled the economy. When pioneer homes in Canada were lighted by candles, for example, it was thought that

the choices made by consumers among the products of competing candle-makers would determine the price, together with the proper level of production and employment. Little thought was given to the possibility that some manufacturer might succeed in cornering the market on candles, thus depriving consumers of a meaningful choice, or that a union of candle-makers might achieve monopoly control over the price of labour in the industry; or that shoddy or hazardous candles might be placed

on the market and sold to an unsuspecting public; or that an adequate supply of candles might not be made available by manufacturers in remote areas, where profit prospects were unattractive. Little thought was given to the possibility that the free choice of the consumer might be undermined by misleading or fraudulent advertising, or that the industry and its employees might be threatened by cheaper imported candles.

But times have changed, and all of these possibilities have since happened in one industry or another. All weakened the power of the consumer to rule the economy; and in every case either the consumer, or the industry, or the union appealed to the government for help. In addition, there was a constant public demand for the government to provide needed services not provided by the private sector. The resulting abundance of government controls, regulatory agencies and Crown corporations necessarily altered the free market economy, as did the emergence of monopolies and quasi-monopolies in both the private and public sectors.

Every reasonable person now recognizes the duty of the federal government to manage the country's economy in the interests of all its people and all its regions. That duty carries with it the consequent responsibility to intervene when necessary to stimulate employment, to redistribute income, to control inflation and pollution, to protect the consumer, to promote conservation, productivity, and an adequate supply of the things we need.

But, none the less, there remain very large sectors of the economy where the free market and consumer choice continue to flourish. A wide variety of choices are offered by, for example, the retail sales industry, the travel and service industries, the clothing industry, and by many thousands of small contractors and independent manufacturers.

And there is no desire on the part of the government or the people of Canada to impose more regulation on the truly competitive sectors of the economy --- on the small business sector, for example, where free enterprise is strong, where individual initiative, independence and risk-taking are present, where self-reliant men and women continue to build a better life for themselves and their communities by investing their time, their capital and their abilities in ways which add to the strength of Canada and its people.

The preservation and strengthening of the free market sector of our economy is absolutely central to the Liberal view of the Canada of the future. That is why we reject socialism, which seeks ever greater government ownership and control of the production and marketing of goods; and that is also why we reject corporatism or statism, which seeks to have all important economic decisions made by a formal partnership of big business, big labour and big government.

That is also why, in the last session of Parliament, the government introduced the Competition Act, which will protect the public interest by discouraging anti-competitive behaviour; and why we created the Small Business Development Bank, which will give greater support and encouragement to the many thousands of small businessmen in Canada.

We have a mixed economy which, in the way it has evolved, has served us very well in the past, and is uniquely suited to Canadian beliefs and values. However, it is not serving us adequately right now, as the gravity of our problems clearly demonstrates. The economy is out of joint, and will get worse if we don't do something about it. But the issue is not whether

to throw out our present system and substitute something entirely different. The issue is whether we are prepared to adjust the system, through changes in legislation, institutions and attitudes, so that it will help us to meet the challenges of the present and the future.

The most obvious challenge is that the Canadian economy and the economies of the other free nations of the world are experiencing very serious rates of inflation and unemployment at the same time.

Some would have you believe that the federal government has caused these problems all by itself by excessive increases in the money supply, excessive spending, and excessive interference in the marketplace. This, too, is a phoney issue. If our policies alone were to blame, why is it that every industrialized country in the free world is in the same difficulty? Why is it that, with a badly battered world economy, Canada is still performing better than most? It is estimated that our growth rate last year, although close to zero, was still among the top three of the ten leading countries of the free world. This year it is estimated that our growth rate will be second only to that of the United States.

Canada's economic achievements clearly result from the combined efforts of the private and public sectors. When things go well, we both deserve to share the credit. When they don't, we both deserve to share the blame. So let's stop wasting our time looking for villains. Let's get on with the job of finding better ways to build a better future. The number one priority, obviously, is to find better ways to prevent the unacceptably high rates of inflation and unemployment which we now have.

In previous economic cycles, these problems usually surfaced alternately. When unemployment was the major problem, we were able to attack it by stimulating demand for goods and services, thereby stimulating production and creating more jobs.

When inflation then became the major problem, we were able to keep it within reasonable bounds by reducing demand. The goal, always elusive, but always thought attainable, was the creation of price and employment stability within the context of steady growth, through the use of conventional economic instruments.

Those conventional instruments aren't working as well as they used to. The Economic Council of Canada commented recently that "in view of the gravity of the problem, there is a need for other techniques to complement traditional policies".

Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in the United States, recently expressed the same view when he said: "If an unemployment rate of eight or nine per cent is insufficient to bring inflation to a halt, then our economic system is no longer working as we once supposed. In the future, governmental efforts to achieve economic progress will need to encompass structural reforms as well as responsible monetary and fiscal policies".

The inadequacy of conventional techniques is the principal reason why the government had to intervene in the economy so drastically in October with the imposition of income and price controls. The control period will not only help us to reduce the rate of inflation, but will also give us the necessary time to reform our economic institutions, our attitudes and public policies. The nature of that reform is the subject of the debate in which we are now engaged.

The gravity of the problem is not defined by inflation and unemployment alone. There is also a need for structural and rather basic changes in the way we seek to ensure an adequate and reliable supply of the energy and food which are needed in increasing volume by ourselves and the people of other nations.

We need better ways to control pollution and urban congestion, to reduce the human and dollar cost of traffic accidents --- better means of improving the lives of low-income families, improving labour-management relations, balancing the competing power of big business, big labour and big government.

So let's take a closer look now at some of these problem areas, to better appreciate the nature of the challenge we face, the nature of the opportunities we have to prove once again that Canada, when challenged, can respond with strength, unity and confidence.

Solving Canada's energy supply problem is a matter of critical concern to the government, and must become a concern of every Canadian. The future is extremely uncertain. Our known reserves of oil and gas are more limited than was estimated five years ago. If we do not make new discoveries, we will be able to avoid shortages over the next ten years only by a much greater dependency on foreign suppliers.

There is one way in which every Canadian can help to lessen our energy problem. That is by reducing personal consumption and wastage of energy, so that the nation's energy demands will not continue to grow at the reckless rate of recent years. In addition, the government might have to encourage industry to reduce its consumption --- by producing longer-lasting consumer goods, for example, so that we will use less energy and materials to replace or repair the things we buy.

We stand second in the world in per capital consumption of energy, largely because we squander it in a manner which betrays no recognition of the reality which is staring us in the face. Conservation and much more careful stewardship of our resources must surely be prominent characteristics of the new society we need to create.

(TRANSLATION)

Pollution control has been frustrated, up to now, by buck-passing among governments, industries and individual citizens. In addition, we have allowed ourselves the complacency of measuring the problem solely in terms of the dollar cost of cleaning it up. It is becoming clearer every day that we must become more sensitive to the true cost in terms of ill health, and long-lasting damage to nature and to the quality of our lives. We must begin right away to appreciate the growing seriousness of the problem, become more willing to accept our share of the responsibility, more receptive to the need for basic change in some old and familiar industrial and personal habits. Here is a very real opportunity for individual citizens and organized groups to help bring about change by putting pressure on industry, and on governments at all levels.

Motor vehicle accidents in 1974 caused over 6,000 deaths and more than 230,000 injuries in Canada. The dollar cost is estimated at \$1.3 billion in property damage, another billion in lost work time, \$250 million in medical bills. Slower speed limits, the compulsory use of seat belts and stricter control of drinking drivers might reduce the death and injury rate by as much as fifty per cent. If we agree that we cannot afford such a scandalous waste of people and resources, then we must consider accepting a more reasonable balance between our freedom to own and drive a car, and restrictions on the way we use that car.

We have yet to achieve a proper balance between the public interest and the growing size and power of some corporations and some labor unions. A very high priority for this country must be to find a way to settle labor-management disputes with justice, while at the same time avoiding the enormous loss of productivity which strikes are now causing.

(TEXT)

The size of governments at all levels, and the impact of their size upon national productivity, cannot escape the spotlight of re-examination. I believe all Canadians want their

governments to have adequate strength and power to protect the public interest; and that therefore the legislative and regulatory aspects of government activity might well have to increase in the future. But I see no intrinsic reason why governments should stay forever in the business of providing some services which could be provided by the private sector.

No discussion of the challenges we face would be complete without recognition of the fact that the world continues to rest uneasily on the brink of major disasters which could result from a shortage of food. The hungry nations of the world look hopefully to Canada as one of the major suppliers of the food they need. One of our great strengths as a nation is our ability to produce a great abundance of food. That ability confers upon us a unique opportunity to make a major contribution to social justice and political stability in the Third World.

Yet we continue to satisfy our own protein requirements in luxurious and wasteful ways. For example, among the practices we might have to re-consider in the future is the fact that in company with a very few other wealthy countries, we feed grain instead of grass to some of our cattle, in order to achieve a more pleasing meat flavour and texture.

Much of the protein value of the grain is lost in the process. It is simply wasted. Yet, for lack of protein, millions of people in other countries face the daily prospect of malnutrition and starvation.

How long can our consciences ignore the suffering of other human beings? How long will a hungry world tolerate the unthinking and habitual waste of limited food resources? How

long can we close our eyes to the international responsibilities imposed upon us by our own wealth and others' needs?

All of the problems I have outlined are very real. All are urgent. All call for an immediate start on a national re-assessment of our values, our economic institutions, and the way they serve society.

Some extreme free enterprisers have suggested that our best hope for the future lies in the creation of a true free market economy, a market system designed according to economists' models of perfect competition. I believe they are wrong.

Such a system would involve, for example, the breaking up of some of our giant corporations and unions. Do we really want to do that, even if we could? Before you say "yes", ask yourself how Canada could be largely self-sufficient in steel, for example, if we didn't have some very large steel companies capable of amassing the enormous amount of capital needed for the job, the sophisticated technology, the managerial experience and skilled labor force. We need some large corporations, because of their efficiency, because of their unique ability to do the jobs that need to be done, because of their ability to sustain and increase our export trade.

The problem is not the existence of monopolies or quasi-monopolies in certain sectors of our economy. The problem is how to ensure that their power is used in the public interest, and is directed toward the achievement of national goals.

In that context, the issue before us is to what extent we will be controlled by government regulation, and to what extent we will be controlled by our own sense of responsibility. I think we all favor as little of the former and as much of the latter as is humanly possible.

Government, too, has to act more responsibly; and part of its responsibility is to learn to say "no" more often and more effectively, just as it is part of the responsibility of the citizen to restrain his demands for new grants or improved public services which the nation cannot afford.

If we want or need to spend more in one area of the economy, we'll have to spend less in others. Hindsight permits the judgement that governments over the past twenty years have not insisted strongly enough on such a trade-off --- have not insisted that if people demand and receive benefits like higher pensions and medical insurance, for example, we must all pay the cost by accepting either a lower level of services in other areas or, alternatively, a slower rate of increase in our individual standard of living.

If we all prefer to act from free choice rather than coercion, to accept responsibility rather than endure government regulation, then I would expect the unions and corporations, for example, to tell us how they propose to restore peace and stability to the collective bargaining process when the control period is over, and how they propose to start right now to work in that direction.

I would ask the executives of corporations whether they are prepared to accept the social consequences of their decisions. When an industry causes pollution, for example, is it the industry's responsibility to clean it up, and prevent it from happening again? Or is that the government's responsibility? If the latter, how is it to be done without increasing government spending and regulatory power, to both of which the private sector takes strong objection.

I would ask private industry whether it is prepared to act voluntarily to distribute economic opportunity more equitably across the nation, through decisions on plant location, and whether it is prepared to encourage energy conservation.

For example, will the automobile industry decide to produce cars which achieve better mileage per gallon of gas, or will the government have to force that decision through greater control of the industry? The job must be done. Who will do it?

I would ask the trade union movement what steps it is prepared to take to ensure a better balance between wages and productivity, and thus help to reduce the rate of inflation.

There can be no debate about whether Canadian con-

sumers should waste less food and energy. It must be done.

How will it be done? Through individual responsible decisions,

or through government control?

What I am attempting to demonstrate is that Canada

faces enormous challenges in the years ahead, and that our

ability to meet these challenges will depend primarily on our

willingness to adapt our attitudes and habits to the facts of

life. Our greatest hope lies not in new laws or greater use

of the power of the state, but in ourselves, in the capacity of

each of us to adopt different social and economic values in

response to the new reality of our times.

The action has begun. We have introduced an anti-

inflation program which will give us the time to make choices.

We have a breathing space which will enable us to re-think our

ways of doing things, while the income and price controls prevent

us from further indulgence in self-damaging activity.

The government, too, has a responsibility to use the

next few years to help bring about, in discussion with Parliament

and the people, the social and economic reforms which will enable

Canada to emerge from the control period with a renewed sense of

purpose and confidence.

The government is **continuing** to define its specific

policy options, in developing alternative ways of attacking such

problems as industrial and regional growth, the price and supply

of energy, labor-management relations, international economic

relations, food policy, income distribution among individual

Canadians and among regions of Canada, and the relationship

between government and the private sector.

In attacking these problems as Liberals, our strong

preference is to find solutions which give people the incentive

to decide freely to do what must be done --- rather than solutions

which impose penalties on those who act irresponsibly.

This is a time for wisdom, for self-discipline and co-operation. We have the opportunity to enjoy the most valuable gift of a free society, the right to make our own choices about our own future. This is also a time for hope.

I am full of confidence that a people whose forebears created this nation out of the wilderness, a people who have overcome the severe trials of a great depression and two world wars, a people who have united to build one of the world's great democracies, will unite once again to meet the present economic challenge in a manner worthy of those who will inherit from us this fortunate land.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

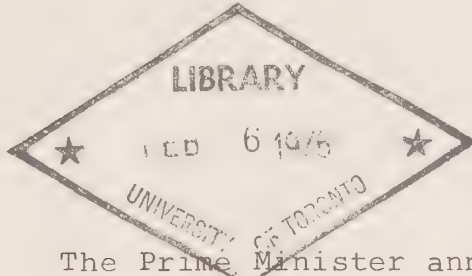
January 22, 1976
Le 22 janvier 1976

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Immediate

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Immédiate



The Prime Minister announced today that the HONOURABLE JEAN MARCHAND has been appointed Minister of the Environment.

.....

Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui que L'HONORABLE JEAN MARCHAND a été nommé ministre de l'Environnement.

.....

(Attached is a list of the Ministry
according to precedence)

(Ci-joint la liste révisée des membres
du Conseil des ministres par ordre de préséance)



THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

PRIVY COUNCIL - CONSEIL PRIVÉ

LES MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES DU CANADA

(According to Precedence)

(par ordre de préséance)

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Prime Minister

Le très honorable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Premier ministre

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp,
President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada

L'honorable Mitchell Sharp,
Président du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada

The Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

L'honorable Allan Joseph MacEachen,
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury,
Minister of State for Science and Technology and
Minister of Public Works

L'honorable Charles Mills-Drury,
ministre d'Etat chargé des Sciences et de la
Technologie et ministre des Travaux publics

The Honourable Jean Marchand,
Minister of the Environment

L'honorable Jean Marchand,
ministre de l'Environnement

The Honourable Jean Chrétien,
President of the Treasury Board

L'honorable Jean Chrétien,
Président du Conseil du Trésor

The Honourable Bryce Stuart Mackasey,
Postmaster General

L'honorable Bryce Stuart Mackasey,
ministre des Postes

The Honourable Donald Stovel Macdonald,
Minister of Finance

L'honorable Donald Stovel Macdonald,
ministre des Finances

The Honourable John Carr Munro,
Minister of Labour

L'honorable John Carr Munro,
ministre du Travail

The Honourable Stanley Ronald Basford,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

L'honorable Stanley Ronald Basford,
ministre de la Justice et Procureur général du Canada

The Honourable Donald Campbell Jamieson,
Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

L'honorable Donald Campbell Jamieson,
ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce

The Honourable Robert Knight Andras,
Minister of Manpower and Immigration

The Honourable James Richardson,
Minister of National Defence

The Honourable Otto Emil Lang,
Minister of Transport

The Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer,
Minister of Supply and Services

The Honourable Alastair William Gillespie,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

The Honourable Eugene Francis Whelan,
Minister of Agriculture

The Honourable W. Warren Allmand,
Solicitor General of Canada

The Honourable James Hugh Faulkner,
Secretary of State of Canada

The Honourable André Ouellet,
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

The Honourable Daniel Joseph MacDonald,
Minister of Veterans Affairs

The Honourable Marc Lalonde,
Minister of National Health and Welfare

The Honourable Jeanne Sauvé,
Minister of Communications

The Honourable Raymond Joseph Perrault,
Leader of the Government in the Senate

L'honorable Robert Knight Andras,
ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration

L'honorable James Richardson,
ministre de la Défense nationale

L'honorable Otto Emil Lang,
ministre des Transports

L'honorable Jean-Pierre Goyer,
ministre des Approvisionnements et Services

L'honorable Alastair William Gillespie,
ministre de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources

L'honorable Eugene Francis Whelan,
ministre de l'Agriculture

L'honorable W. Warren Allmand,
Solliciteur général du Canada

L'honorable James Hugh Faulkner,
Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada

L'honorable André Ouellet,
ministre de la Consommation et des Corporations

L'honorable Daniel Joseph MacDonald,
ministre des Affaires des anciens combattants

L'honorable Marc Lalonde,
ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social

L'honorable Jeanne Sauvé,
ministre des Communications

L'honorable Raymond Joseph Perrault,
Leader du gouvernement au Sénat

The Honourable Barnett Jerome Danson,
Minister of State for Urban Affairs

The Honourable J. Judd Buchanan,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Honourable Roméo LeBlanc,
Minister of State (Fisheries)

The Honourable Marcel Lessard,
Minister of Regional Economic Expansion

The Honourable Jack Sydney George Cullen,
Minister of National Revenue

L'honorable Barnett Jerome Danson,
ministre d'Etat chargé des Affaires urbaines

L'honorable J. Judd Buchanan,
ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

L'honorable Roméo LeBlanc,
ministre d'Etat (Pêches)

L'honorable Marcel Lessard,
ministre de l'Expansion économique régionale

L'honorable Jack Sydney George Cullen,
ministre du Revenu national



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

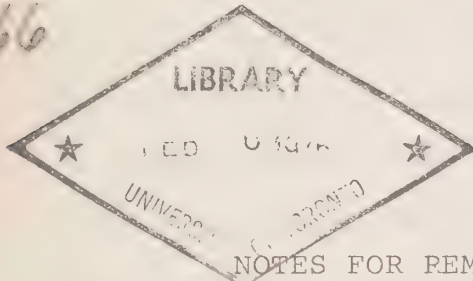
PRESS RELEASE

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CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU
MEXICO CITY - JANUARY 23, 1976

Mr. President, Distinguished Guests,

Thank you very much for your warm welcome. Though we have been in Mexico only a few hours, your hospitality has made me feel very much at home. We remember well your visit to Canada in 1973, Mr. President, and have long looked forward to this opportunity to accept your invitation to return. You and I have had one occasion to meet since your trip to Ottawa, and I have had many occasions to view with admiration and some degree of envy the energetic program in which you have been engaged over the past two years. Your travel schedule, your legislative record, your international initiatives - these have all set a very high standard for others to follow. I congratulate you, Sir, on your accomplishments.

Canada and Mexico occupy the same continent, but for far too long our history and our interests have pursued parallel courses - never in conflict but not often enough in conscious cooperation. Happily, in recent years that has been changing. In terms of bilateral interests we have found much that is attractive in one another; in the broader issues that affect the entire international community we share in most instances the same ultimate goals.

Perhaps it has been natural for Canada and Mexico each to have pursued its own destiny, almost oblivious of the other. Certainly our histories have been quite distinctive. In the

first centuries of Canadian history, our contacts with other lands were confined almost entirely to France and Britain; your own history was already ancient when it became linked to the Spanish tradition. In 1867, the year in which Canada adopted its own constitution, Mexico was ending a brief period of foreign intervention. Canada became fully autonomous only in 1931.

In the ways in which we have structured our institutions, in our methods of governmental activity, and in the patterns of external relations which we originally inherited, Canada and Mexico have differed. Now we are finding more in common. Different though our forms of government be, we are both democracies. Separated geographically as we are by the world's most advanced economy, we also share the experience of dealing at close quarters and in many significant spheres of endeavour with that economy.

Mexico is a member of the Organization of American States and a party to the Rio Treaty. Canada is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, of l'Agence de Cooperation francophone, and of NATO. Mexico belongs to SELA, Canada to OECD. Our two countries find increasing opportunities for cooperation and joint consultation in the organs and agencies of the United Nations and also in many inter-American agencies and bodies in which we exchange technical experience and combine efforts in support of development.

I mentioned trade, Mr. President. I know that you welcome as much as I do the dramatic increase in trade between our two countries in the past few years. Although Canada first dispatched a permanent trade commissioner to Mexico in 1905, and despite the fact that a Mexico-Canada trade agreement was signed in 1946 providing for most favoured nation treatment, our bilateral trade in 1970 had only reached the level of some 150 million dollars. The preliminary figures for 1975 indicate that trade will have increased to 300 million dollars, an increase in percentage terms of 100%. And Canadian investment continues to flow here in increasing amounts. This Canadian trade and this Canadian investment are contributing, you told me in Ottawa in 1973, Mr. President, to Mexico's laudatory economic growth and to

diminishing Mexico's previous heavy reliance on a single economic partner. And, of course, the 200,000 Canadians which your government estimates visited Mexico last year contributed not only to your tourist industry but to a deeper understanding and knowledge of Mexico by Canadians. The discovery of your art and architecture, your advances in the sciences of archaeology and museology are providing inspiration and stimulation to our artists. Significantly, it is through you that Canada and Canadians have often first been introduced to the human and cultural diversity of Latin America.

These are healthy trends, Mr. President, and I am confident they will continue. It is the policy of the Canadian Government to encourage Canadians increasingly to play an active, responsible role in the international community. Mexico is one of the principal countries with which we hope to strengthen and expand our relations. We shall attempt to pursue this course on a basis of mutual respect and of understanding for the sensitivities and genius of the people of each country. These are basic ingredients guiding the policies of Canada's International Development Research Centre, for example. That centre is funded by the Canadian Government but operates under the direction of an international board of directors. It is engaged in a wide variety of developmental research projects in Central and South America. These range from activities in agriculture and nutrition to population and the health sciences. At the present moment projects funded to some two million dollars are in progress in Mexico alone.

The International Development Research Centre is only one of a variety of Canadian activities which involve it responsibly in international affairs, and in particular in the efforts of the developing nations to secure for their citizens lives of dignity and value. When you addressed the Canadian Parliament in 1973, Mr. President, you spoke in moving terms about the aspirations of the non-industrialized countries, and you employed a phrase that has remained with me since. You said then that a harmonious world could evolve only if international relations were founded on "principles of international equity". Your own contribution to the formulation of those principles, particularly in the Charter

of Economic Rights and Duties of States, has received wide acclaim and earned deep respect. Canada is committed, I assure you, Mr. President, to work in every effective way to contribute to a more equitable distribution of benefits among the peoples of the world, and to establish the structures necessary to house a balanced, cooperative international community.

We welcome every opportunity to engage in positive discussions with other governments to clarify the principles which should guide international economic relations. We have participated in the two recent special sessions of the General Assembly, acted as host to the Commonwealth Group of Experts, served for many months as the Chairman of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund, are present at the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva, and have been elected recently as one of two co-chairmen of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation. These activities and these responsibilities we take very seriously, Mr. President.

In our efforts to reduce the gap in living standards between the industrialized and developing countries we do not regard as sufficient a simple transfer of real resources, although that continues to be needed. We regard as even more important a liberalization of world trade and the introduction of a range of techniques to benefit third world economies. In these respects we are either introducing or are actively discussing with others in such fora as the CIEC a number of proposals. One such, already in place, is our own General Scheme of Preferences. (I might add, Your Excellency, that I am proud that 82% in value of all imports in Canada from developing countries enters duty-free.) Other proposals, many still in the planning stage, involve such concepts as:

- commodity agreements involving both producers and consumers;
- new techniques in price stabilization;
- schemes for stabilization of export earnings;
- tariff cuts and differential treatment, where appropriate, on non-tariff barrier issues; and

- drafting of international codes to guide the operations of multinational enterprises and provide for the transfer of technology on mutually satisfactory terms.

These proposals are not all originally Canadian, nor are many of them necessarily dramatic in their nature. We believe them to be worthy of careful examination, however, for we place greater weight on effectiveness in international activity than we do on theatrics.

The Canadian Government will continue to strive internationally for workable solutions, and it will continue to emphasize to Canadians the need to implement the "principles of international equity" stressed by you, Mr. President. It will continue as well, in international fora to stress that a healthy, balanced world economy cannot evolve without healthy, growing economies in the industrialized countries. High rates of inflation and high unemployment in those countries will block both the economic and the political impetus required to bring into reality a new international economic order.

The world's economic system and the quest of peoples everywhere for a decent standard of living demands from all of us our attention, our energy and our wisdom. No other international issue in the world today is regarded by my government as more important. One other issue, however, we regard as equally important. It is that of proliferation of nuclear weapons. This problem demands of us equal attention, equal energy, and equal wisdom. As in the pursuit of a new economic order - and, I could add, in the pursuit of a new legal regime for the oceans - so in the pursuit of sane nuclear policies in the world, Mexico and Canada have worked harmoniously and effectively. Mexican leadership in formulating and completing the Treaty of Tlatelolco and Mexico's forceful participation in the complex work of the Geneva Conference of the Committee on Disarmament reflect the importance attached by your country to this crucial issue.

Because Canada is one of the world leaders in nuclear technology, and in the application of that technology for peaceful purposes, our policies should be understood by all in order that no misunderstandings can arise. They are simple to explain. First, we believe we have an obligation toward the developing countries to share our technology with them. We believe it wrong that the benefits of 20th century science be denied to human beings anywhere. For that reason we are actively engaged, both in our economic assistance programs and on a commercial basis, in the export of material, technology and facilities for power generation, and for medical and agricultural purposes. That is the first point of our policy - to assist the developing countries to leapfrog the industrial revolution and land in the technological age. The second point is equally simple. We will not export except under the strongest of safeguards and subject to the inspection machinery of the International Atomic Energy Agency. We are constantly pressing for ever-wider acceptance of the highest standard of safeguards. We seek to tighten even further the constraints against explosions said to be for peaceful purposes. We are fearful that this great gift of the atom may be misused and lead to incalculable destruction and suffering. We believe, as Canadians, and as members of the human race, resident on this single, fragile planet that we have some standing to voice these concerns. We were the first country in the world to possess the technology, and the industrial and economic bases to produce nuclear weapons and chose not to do so. We chose not to manufacture weapons 30 years ago when we first learned how. And we continue to refuse to do so. We believe that the stature of a country and of a people is measured not by the ability to destroy but by their willingness to assist the human condition.

The Law of the Sea is another major endeavour in which Canada and Mexico have been closely associated for many years. Both our countries have stressed, and will continue to do so, the need for a new legal order to manage the vast sea expanses for the benefit of mankind. We each have lengthy coastlines, we each

share an acute perception of the physical and economic characteristics which must be taken into account in a new convention if the seas are to be preserved as a factor for peace and progress.

These issues, Mr. President - guaranteeing that the atom will be employed only for peaceful purposes, ensuring that the seas and their resources will remain symbols of prosperity and harmony, restructuring the world's economy to ensure an equitable distribution of benefits - are of immense complexity and of towering proportions. They offer to governments challenges as formidable as any that have been posed since the dawn of civilization. But given a choice, Mr. President, would we prefer to live in any other period in history? I think not. If peoples are willing to dedicate their energies towards peaceful ends, if they are willing to accept the reality of interdependence, if they are willing to accept responsibility as stewards of this earth and of its environment, then we are truly entering the dawn of an era of unprecedented accomplishment.

I dare to believe that these things can happen, Mr. President; that the demonstrated benefits which flow from cooperation between such countries as Mexico and Canada can provide incentive for peoples and governments in all parts of the world to concentrate their endeavours on activities for the benefit of human beings as distinct from those that are measured in terms solely of prestige. I dare to believe so because the perils we face are so ominous that a failure to overcome them may well seal the fate of mankind.

On an earlier visit to Mexico I had occasion to visit Oaxaca and there to see the giant tree of Tule. I was told of its age - 3000 years, the oldest living thing in Mexico, one of the oldest in the western hemisphere. This tree was witness to the prime of the Zapotec and Mixtec civilizations, was ancient long before Cortez arrived, has silently observed the painful struggle for independence, is now watching the efforts of your government, Mr. President, to bring to your peoples and to all peoples a more equitable share of the benefits of life in the 20th century.

If we are wise and prudent in our nuclear policies, if we are imaginative and innovative in our economic policies, if - above all - we are tolerant and generous in our attitudes toward others, the tree of Tule will live through this dangerous age. It will survive the current environmental hazards which face us all and future historians will recount this period as one of the most stimulating and accomplished of all human endeavour.

Should that be the case, the peoples of countries such as Mexico and Canada will be entitled to claim pride of place for their contribution. To those people, Mr. President, to the friendship of their governments, and to your health, Sir, I ask all present to join me in drinking a toast.



OFFICE OF THE ~~PRIME~~ MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: January 23, 1976
le 23 janvier 1976

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication: immédiate



The Prime Minister announced today that the term of office of the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, THE HONOURABLE STEPHEN WROBETZ, has been extended to February 29, 1976.

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Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui que le mandat du lieutenant-gouverneur de la Saskatchewan, L'HONORABLE STEPHEN WROBETZ, a été prolongé jusqu'au 29 février 1976.





OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

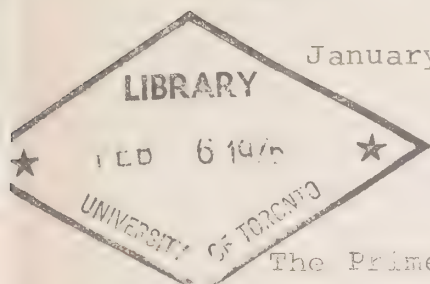
COMMUNIQUE

Date:

January 23, 1976

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate



The Prime Minister announced today that MR. G.B. WILLIAMS has been named Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Gerry Williams was born in Winnipeg on June 21, 1913. He received his primary and secondary education in Winnipeg and graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1935 with his Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

From 1935 to 1955 he worked in the Manitoba Public Service, primarily in the highways field. From 1949 to 1955 he was Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, Manitoba. In 1955, he joined the Federal Department of Public Works as Chief Engineer in the Development Engineering Branch. He was named Assistant Deputy Minister (Technical) in 1960 and in January, 1966 he was appointed to his present position as Senior Assistant Deputy Minister.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and past-president of the Manitoba Association of Professional Engineers. He is a Fellow of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

In 1965, Mr. Williams received the Merit Award for outstanding service to the Roads and Transportation Association of Canada; he received the Centennial Medal in 1967 and he was named Public Works "Man of the Year" in 1972, by the American Public Works Association.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

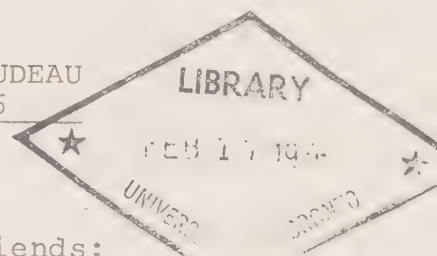
Date: January 28, 1976

For Release: On Delivery

Pour Publication:

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU
CIENFUEGOS, CUBA - JANUARY 28, 1976



Your Excellency the Prime Minister, Guests, Friends:

It is my privilege, Mr. Prime Minister, to bring to you and the people of Cuba the greetings and good wishes of the government and people of Canada. I am grateful to you for the hospitality which your government has extended to me and to my wife, and to the members of my party on this garden island. I appreciate your kind initiative in bringing us to Cienfuegos, a city which has a long tradition and a wonderful bay. And I am especially grateful for the opportunity which your invitation has provided to exchange views with you on relations between our two countries, on the western hemisphere in which we both reside, and on the broader world on which we all depend.

This moment in history is particularly appropriate for such conversations. It is so because I sense that the peoples of the world have accepted finally that they live in an era of change. For close to 30 years they have observed change, reacted to change, and engaged in change. Now, in 1976, the concept of change is firmly rooted as one of the few constant factors in an otherwise bewildering world. People everywhere have no alternative but to adjust to change. Yet change offers more than obligation; it provides as well opportunity for benefit. It is the broad understanding that

such opportunity exists which makes 1976 a promising year.

For Cuba this year holds forth many changes. You will be voting on a new constitution and electing representatives to a national and to local assemblies; you will be undertaking a new phase of economic development; you will be changing even the political-administrative divisions within the country. I wish you well in all these endeavours. I offer special congratulations to Cienfuegos: yesterday a villa; today a city; tomorrow a province!

In 1976 governments of the industrialized countries and the developing countries recognize, perhaps more than at any other time in history, the need to work together for a more stable and balanced world economic system. The Conference on International Economic Cooperation, and UNCTAD IV, are both opportunities for beneficial change.

In 1976 representatives of every country in the world will gather in Canada to exchange knowledge and share information about one of mankind's most basic requirements - shelter. The Habitat Conference may well be one of the most important meetings ever held if it succeeds in its aim of broadening the benefits of modern techniques of housing and community planning.

And in 1976, too, the world may at last find itself within reach of a universally accepted legal regime of the oceans which will ensure that the resources of two thirds of the surface of this planet will be conserved and the benefits shared on an equitable basis by all the peoples of the world.

It is an exciting time to be alive. There is immense opportunity for advantage through the wise application of new knowledge and new technology. And there is as well immense danger if wisdom is absent, because adventurism in this nuclear age can lead to the destruction of the entire human race. Perhaps the single criterion which remains as a reliable guide for the conduct of governments and individuals is the test of individual human benefit. Countries which have

different social systems, in some instances very different and even opposite systems, countries which make different and at times radically opposed judgments about how best to serve peace and development in the world are learning to speak together and work together toward the solution of common problems. It is by concerting our efforts that we will find fair and effective solutions with a special concern for the weakest.

In this period of change, we find that in many respects national boundaries are becoming increasingly irrelevant, that commerce and culture and knowledge are no longer subject to the dictates of national units in an international world. We have come to recognize in recent years that many age-old human aspirations, and many brand-new economic aspirations, are so broadly based and so deeply rooted that they defy either control or satisfaction on a national basis. We have learned that men and women will borrow from any source in their desire to better their own condition. And this fact forces governments to look about and to cooperate one with the other.

The history of Canada has been one of change, and - equally important - one of tolerance for both change and diversity. Canadians have long been receptive to new ideas and to new concepts. Increasingly, as the world grows ever smaller, as issues become ever more interconnected, and as countries find themselves ever more interdependent, Canadians are looking outward. One of the regions of the world attracting our attention is Latin America. For that reason, Mr. Premier, we were happy last year to welcome to Ottawa your distinguished Vice-Premier, Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. And I am very pleased to visit you here. In these ways we will come to know one another better, and to identify benefits available to Cubans and Canadians alike from a relationship based on knowledge and cooperation.

You had the wisdom, Mr. Prime Minister, to recognize from the outset that the highest priority must be given to the development of your country's human resources. Your record in the fields of land reform, health care, education, housing, sanitation and food production is envied by many countries. Yet you and your people know full well that those accomplishments were not gained without sacrifice. The Cuban experience has attracted interest from near and far. Because of its undoubted dedication to bettering the lives of Cubans, this record, both in its achievements and its shortcomings - which you, Prime Minister, have analyzed courageously in public - will long be studied by students of social and developmental processes.

The development of Canadian-Cuban relations must keep pace with the process of accelerating change. Despite the dissimilarities of a tropical Latin American country and a rigorous northern continental nation, we are finding a wealth of mutual interests and benefits. We are cooperating in the development of new breeds of cattle. Significantly, in the last three years our trade has more than tripled, and in order to ensure full coordination of this commercial partnership with other forms of Canadian participation in the development of the Cuban economy, a joint Cuban-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Relations was established last autumn. You are eating our wheat and flour and importing Canadian cattle, poultry, locomotives, industrial plants and a wide range of other products. We are drinking your rum and smoking your cigars; we consume some of your sugar and soak up in increasing numbers the sunshine on your beautiful beaches.

The movements of people - businessmen, students, academics, doctors and nurses, ballet dancers, and thousands of tourists - is one of the best ways of building relations through direct people-to-people contacts. The new direct air service between our two countries that is soon to be inaugurated

will facilitate all these forms of very human relationships. The joint athletic training programs and pre-Olympic competitions seem to me to symbolize the spirit of growth and change in our relationships and the significance of all this for the future.

This I applaud. The proper interest of Canada in western hemisphere affairs, and in the Caribbean region of this hemisphere has already increased considerably and should continue to do so. The centuries-old ties between Canada and the Commonwealth nations which are your neighbours are now being complemented by ties with important Spanish-speaking countries in the area. Cuba ranks high on that list.

One of the essential features of the change which has overcome the world in the past few decades is the departure of the concept of national self-sufficiency. Even the term itself is disappearing from our working vocabularies. We now know that no single country is absolutely powerful. We now know that no single national economy is absolutely independent of outside influences. We know, too, that no particular form of government or pattern of social development is best for all peoples. A consequence of all this is that we require increasingly in today's world not only an awareness of interdependence but a willingness to tolerate those differences which exist and which contribute so much to our cultures.

This need is easy to postulate in theory but very difficult to implement in practice. In Canada we have attempted for three centuries to strike a rewarding balance. A little more than one-third of all Canadians claim roots in English-speaking countries, a little less than one-third spring from France; the balance come from many other cultures. Within Canada this mixture of races, cultures and linguistic communities has added immeasurably to the richness of our country. That richness has not been achieved without cost: in terms of social tensions within the country, in terms of jealousies and suspicions, in terms of economic costs and burdens. Yet the benefits are of such magnitude, the

resulting social fabric so textured and resilient, the quality of life so rewarding, that Canadians of all backgrounds are as committed to their pluralistic social system as they are dedicated to their concepts of freedom, human rights and democratic processes.

In this diversity of society men and women are able to recognize the merits and the advantages of customs distinct from their own. They come to accept difference as a positive and welcome factor rather than something alien and to be feared. And they find benefit in adapting and adjusting to differing practices and lifestyles.

Canadians have long been aware also of interdependence. Our country is vast. It is subject to one of the harshest and most unforgiving climates in the world. That size and that climate have contributed to much diversity. Our practices, even our standards of measurement, differ from one region to another. I understand that, in Cuba, you measure your land in caballerias which, if I remember my lesson well, mean 13.4 hectares. In the Canadian Prairies, we count in terms of quarter sections of 160 acres which, if my arithmetic is correct, is some 66.6 hectares. In the old French parts of my country, we measure the basic farm units in arpents, which I will not attempt to convert. Happily, the introduction of the metric system will permit us to gain a better perception of those differences. Nevertheless, there is a basic perception among our people that no single Canadian, no single community or region, can claim to be self-sustaining and without the need for help. Canadians have developed over the years one of the world's most sophisticated and effective systems for the transfer of wealth from the richer areas to the less rich. We extend, and accept, assistance from one region of the country to another on a routine basis, and not just in times of emergency. The awareness of distance and

climate is so deeply embedded within us that we regard strangers as friends, as welcome sources of companionship and assistance. We have also been prompted to develop one of the world's most extensive, and modern, communications systems. We are the world's leaders in uses of satellites for domestic communication purposes.

These attributes and these achievements make me proud of Canada, and proud to be a Canadian. They emphasize, I believe, the human qualities which lie within each man and woman everywhere but which are not always allowed the chance to be released and to be identified. And equally important, they assist Canadians in adjusting to the changes which are taking place within their own country, within this hemisphere, and throughout the world. Accustomed to living in a non-uniform society, long aware of their reliance on one another, Canadians need not be introduced to the two all-important contemporary concepts of difference and interdependence. They know from their own experience of each. They tolerate the one and accept the other, not in a passive, reluctant sense, but actively and with zest.

And the same spirit that has permitted Canadians to develop within their own borders a complex, advanced industrial society has long encouraged them to look to the world beyond for sustenance and stimulation. Canadians are responsive to the needs and aspirations of others and are anxious to contribute to a world in which peace and tolerance are norms, in which men's efforts are dedicated to the elimination of human suffering and the raising of standards of living, rather than seeking economic or political advantage.

Canadian history and Canadian geography have taught us the importance of responsibility - for our own acts and our own defaults. We are impatient with those who turn to explanations to excuse their every defect. Canadians want to participate actively in the creation of a new sense of community in this hemisphere and in the entire world.

We are willing to work hard and to contribute much to a new economic order. At the same time we ask that others elsewhere share some of our concerns as we share theirs.

One of our concerns is about the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Canada was the first country in the world which possessed the technology, the skills and the industrial base to produce a nuclear bomb - and which did not do so. We did not in 1945 when we were first able, we have not in the intervening years, and we will not in the future. We will not because we believe that the stature of a people is not measured by its destructive capacity but by its concern for the welfare of others.

There are not sufficient human or natural resources in this world to permit their continued dedication to destructive purposes if we are to gain any measure of relief in alleviating human misery of the most basic sorts. Illiteracy, poverty, famine, disease - these are the common enemy of mankind. They cannot be overcome by military, and especially not nuclear, activity. If the dignity of individual human beings is our goal, as I believe it to be, nuclear weapons stand as a barrier, not as a bridge, towards its attainment.

We have talked of many things since my arrival, Mr. Prime Minister, and we shall talk of many more before I depart. In those discussions we have found that we are not able to agree on every issue. We have found instead something more important - that we can disagree honourably and without disrespect. The history of our relationship as countries throughout the past 15 years has been a demonstration of the ability of two peoples of broad differences to respect one another and to find areas of cooperation to their mutual benefit.

In 1976 our two nations will have in Canada two unique opportunities to cooperate and to compete. In Vancouver in May, as I have already mentioned, we shall cooperate together at Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

In Montreal in July we shall compete at the Olympic Games. Each event, the cooperative and the competitive, will serve to demonstrate the value of peaceful and friendly ties between the peoples and governments of Canada and Cuba. To that peace and that friendship, and to the continued good health of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, I offer my salutations.

Viva Cuba y el pueblo cubans!

Viva el Prime Ministro Commandante Fidel Castro!

Viva la amistad cubana-canadienne!



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

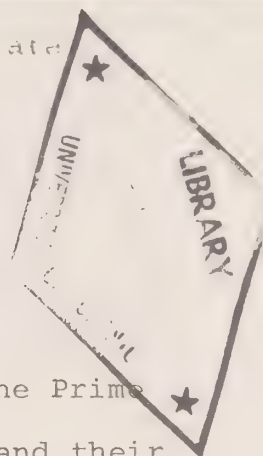
Date: January 30, 1976.

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

TEXT OF THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED BY
PRIME MINISTER'S TRUDEAU AND CASTRO
IN HAVANA - JANUARY 29, 1976



Invited by Prime Minister Fidel Castro, the Prime Minister of Canada, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, his wife and their son Michel, paid an official visit to Cuba from January 26 to 29, 1976.

Mr. Trudeau was accompanied by Mr. Len Marchand, Member of Parliament for Kamloops-Cariboo and his wife, and government officials.

During their stay in Cuba, the Prime Minister and his party visited various sites in the provinces of La Habana and Las Villas and saw an educational community and industrial establishments. In the capital city of Havana, the Canadian Prime Minister laid a wreath at the Monument, on Plaza de la Revolucion, to José Martí, the hero of Cuban independence. In the province of Las Villas, following a visit to industrial projects, the two Prime Ministers participated in a mass rally in the seaport of Cienfuegos, where they both gave major speeches. Prime Minister Trudeau and his party received a warm tribute from the Cuban authorities and people for the manner in which Canada maintained relations with Cuba after the revolution when the island was virtually isolated in the western hemisphere. As an example of the continuity of Canada's behaviour, Prime Minister Castro referred to the participation in the Cuban independence war at the end of the last century of William Ryan, a Canadian who achieved the rank of General in the Cuban liberation army and gave his life in defence of Cuban independence.

The two Prime Ministers held talks on bilateral, regional and international matters of mutual concern. In the spirit which has characterized the relations between the two

countries in recent years, the dialogue was both frank and constructive. They agreed that the relations and talks between the two governments should continue to be imbued with the same spirit and give priority to the search for new solutions in both bilateral and multilateral matters where the two countries could make a positive contribution.

In reviewing the economic relations between the two countries, both heads of government stressed their satisfaction with the development of trade between the two countries as shown by the threefold increase since 1972 in exports from Canada to Cuba and the sevenfold increase in exports from Cuba to Canada during the same period. They noted the active exchange of government and industrial missions which has taken place in the last couple of years, the most outstanding being the visit to Cuba in March 1975 of the then Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Mr. Alastair Gillespie. These visits led to the establishment in Ottawa in September 1975 of the Canada-Cuba Joint Committee on Economic and Trade Relations launched at the time of the visit to Canada of the Vice Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

Both parts recognized that there were opportunities to further increase and diversify this trade. The Cuban side emphasized the importance they attach to reducing the present imbalance and in particular their interest in expanding their sales of sugar to Canada. The Canadian side appreciated the Cuban concern while noting that there had been a substantial increase in Canadian purchases not only of sugar but also of other Cuban products. In this context both parts noted with satisfaction the large and rapid increase in the Canadian tourist flow to Cuba.

The Cuban side reiterated its interest in receiving Canadian products and its favourable disposition toward increasing Canada's share of the Cuban market. Prospects for an increased

trade interchange between the two countries were assessed as most promising given both the potential of the two countries and the spirit in which they conduct their mutual economic relations.

Both parts also expressed their intention to look for new possibilities which will enable them to continue their collaboration in the field of industrial cooperation. Prime Minister Castro spoke of the planned expansion of nickel production in Cuba and stressed the importance of nickel export earnings to the Cuban economy. Prime Minister Trudeau noted with interest nickel developments in Cuba and agreed that opportunities for cooperation in this area should be investigated.

It was agreed that development aid constitutes an important element in the current relations between Canada and Cuba. There was also broad agreement on the importance of providing aid to the poorer developing countries where such assistance could be effective.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the activities already undertaken under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding on bilateral cooperation and exchanges in the field of health which were signed during the visit to Cuba in April 1975 of Mr. Marc Lalonde, Minister of National Health and Welfare, and expressed their confidence that such exchanges would be further expanded in future to the benefit of both countries. Both sides also welcomed the recent signing of a memorandum outlining principles of cooperation in sports between Canada and Cuba and providing for the further development of joint sports activities between the two countries. Canadian and Cuban olympic teams have exchanged training visits in the past two years and Cuban participation in the 1976 Olympics in Montreal is expected to be substantial.

The two Prime Ministers acknowledged the impact on the bilateral trade of Canada and Cuba of the world trade in sugar. They agreed that the two governments should combine their

efforts toward achieving a new international sugar agreement that would take into account the changes which have characterized the international marketing of this basic commodity.

The Canadian and Cuban parts exchanged views on the progress of the multilateral trade negotiations under the auspices of GATT. They both considered it important that these negotiations be pursued in the spirit of the 1973 Tokyo declaration. They were also agreed on the importance of achieving better market access for agricultural commodities bearing in mind the importance of these in international trade and in particular their significance for developing countries.

In their talks concerning the expansion of trade between developed and developing countries, the two sides stressed the importance of the General Preferential System in support of the growth and diversification of exports from developing countries. The Cuban side pressed for the inclusion in the Canadian General Preferential System of a greater number of commodities and also for a more favourable treatment of the commodities already covered in order to allow for an increase in Cuban exports to the Canadian market.

The two Prime Ministers held a frank exchange of views on recent international issues and situations with particular reference to important current problems in Africa and the Middle East. They welcomed the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and stressed the significance of the agreements reached at that conference for the peace and security not only of Europe but also of the other regions of the world.

They were also agreed on the importance for world peace and security of ending the arms race and achieving general disarmament including nuclear disarmament. Both sides expressed their views on the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. They both viewed an end of that race as freeing considerable financial and material resources required for the economic and social progress of the world and in particular of developing countries.

The two Prime Ministers also expressed their common support for the United Nations and its specialized agencies as vehicles for a better understanding and cooperation between the countries of the world.

They also viewed it as crucial that the third conference on the Law of the Sea should lead to agreement on a legal system to regulate the exploitation of resources of the sea and the sea bed. Both Prime Ministers endorsed the concept of an economic zone up to 200 miles in which the coastal state will have sovereign rights over the exploration and exploitation of renewable and mineral resources while respecting the freedom of navigation and overflight. They both supported the right of unimpeded passage through straits used in international navigation. With respect to anadromous species, such as salmon in the case of Canada, they recognized the prime interest and main responsibility for the preservation of such species of the coastal state in whose rivers they originate. Given Cuba's interest in sharing in Northwest Atlantic fisheries, it was agreed that the two countries would negotiate a bilateral fisheries agreement.

In the area of international economic relations, the Cuban part expressed its firm conviction that there exist considerable social and economic injustices which demand the urgent adoption of measures aimed at establishing a new international economic order based on equality and justice. It reaffirmed its adherence to the guidelines established by the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the documents approved by the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Canadian part reaffirmed Canada's interest in the aspirations of developing countries and emphasized the active participation by Canada in international discussions in response to the demand for a new and more effective international economic order.

Both parts agreed on the importance of achieving greater stability in world markets for raw materials and

agricultural products. The Cuban part emphasized the importance, in the pursuit of a new economic order, of fair prices for producers of these commodities.

The two Prime Ministers paid particular attention to developments in the western hemisphere over the last years. Prime Minister Castro outlined his country's assessment of the changes taking place in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as the position of Cuba toward the O.A.S. He stressed the importance which Cuba attaches to the recent establishment of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), its support for regional organizations devoted to the search for common solutions to the development problems of the area, and its belief that Canada has a special role to play in hemispheric relations. Prime Minister Trudeau reaffirmed Canada's interest in strengthening its economic, social and cultural relations with Latin American countries in the same spirit in which it has conducted its historical relations with the Commonwealth Caribbean.

The two Prime Ministers were gratified by the results of the visit and its positive effect on the further development of bilateral relations.

Noting that a group of Canadian Parliamentarians had visited Cuba in 1974 at the invitation of the Cuban Government, the Prime Minister discussed the possibility of an early visit to Canada by representatives of the National Assembly to be elected this year under the new Constitution of Cuba.

Prime Minister Trudeau expressed to Prime Minister Castro his deep appreciation for the warm reception given to himself and Mrs. Trudeau by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba and the Cuban people. He invited Prime Minister Castro to visit Canada at a time to be mutually agreed upon. Prime Minister Castro accepted this invitation with heartfelt gratitude.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

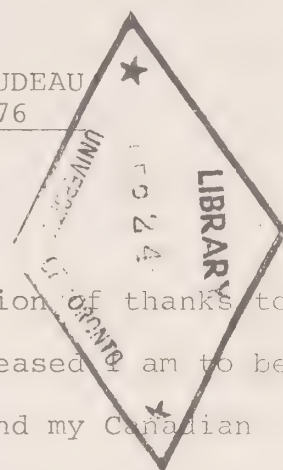
Pour Publication:

January 30, 1976

7:00 p.m. EST.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU
CARACAS, VENEZUELA - JANUARY 30, 1976



Mr. President, Distinguished Guests,

I can think of no more sincere expression of thanks to you for your gracious remarks than to say how pleased I am to be here in Venezuela, and to be here with my wife and my Canadian associates. The warmth of your welcome, Mr. President, and the warmth of your pleasant climate have combined to give us all a delightful beginning to this official visit.

I hasten to add, sir, that none of us had to travel to Venezuela to benefit from Venezuelan warmth. At this moment, in the cold Canadian winter, millions of Canadians are keeping warm through the employment of Venezuelan petroleum products - tangible evidence of the links between our two countries.

It is my hope that this visit - which is the first of a Canadian Prime Minister to Venezuela, indeed the first of a Canadian Prime Minister to any Spanish-speaking country on this continent - will so emphasize the benefits to be gained by each country from closer association that the term "hemisphere" will gain an enhanced dimension in the eyes of Venezuelans and of Canadians. It is perhaps ironic that at the very moment that the world is getting smaller, the western hemisphere, in an equally figurative sense, is becoming larger. And it is revealing of both changes that the most intimate relations between Venezuela and Canada are in evidence not here in Caracas, nor in Ottawa, but in Paris at the epoch Conference on International Economic Cooperation where a Venezuelan - Minister Manuel Perez Guerrero,

and a Canadian - Minister Allan MacEachen occupy the distinguished and crucial positions of co-chairmen. That fact illustrates a good deal about our countries and about the world of 1976. Interested as we both are in strengthening our bilateral relations, and determined that that shall take place, we are both equally committed to a functioning international community based on principles of fairness, equity and reason. If the world is going to emerge from its present period of fluidity in a more viable form, as I believe will be the case, then a combination of bilateral and multilateral acts are required. My presence here, Mr. President, is designed to be a contribution in both facets.

It is not by accident that the first visit of a Canadian Prime Minister to a South American Republic should be to Venezuela, the birthplace of Simon Bolivar. There are few men whose vision and whose achievements guarantee their name a place in history. There are fewer still whose ideals are so exalted that they remain as fresh and as contemporary today as they were a century and a half ago. In 1819, with Ayacucho still five years distant, Bolivar addressed the Angostura Congress in the city of Caracas. It was in that speech that he employed words which are still prophetic and inspirational. He said:

"... my imagination taking flight to the ages to come is captured by the vision of future centuries, and when from that vantage point I observe with admiration and amazement the prosperity, the splendours, the fullness of life which will then flourish in this vast region, I am overwhelmed."

Mr. President, a nation which can produce men of the stature of Simon Bolivar is a rich nation indeed. To you, sir, and to your countrymen and women I bring greetings from the government and people of Canada.

Though Canadians speak different languages than you, though our history and geography are quite distinct, though our legal system was spawned from a different source, though our institutions of government are of a different model - a

parliamentary model - we find it to our advantage to identify and pursue activities in cooperation with you which are mutually beneficial. And I hasten to add that there are a good number.

Canada is not a member of the Organization of American States. It is not a member even though the historic 1948 Bogota Charter was worded specifically to permit membership to accrue to "American States" as distinct from the previously restrictive phrase "American Republics". But though we are not a member of the OAS, we are very much a participant in the inter-American system. Since 1970, when my government carried out a thorough foreign policy review as one of its initial major tasks, Canadian involvement in the inter-American system has accelerated considerably. In 1970, while a long-time member of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, we were a member of only one OAS specialized organization, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. We are now members of two more: the Pan-American Health Organization and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. We are participants as well in a multitude of inter-American institutions, principal of which is the Inter-American Development Bank. Through our association with these agencies and bodies, Canada has acquired in a very few years a broad knowledge of Latin America's achievements and potential. In the result, this continent is now much more closely associated in our eyes with our own concerns and priorities.

In 1972 we took the important step of acquiring Permanent Observer status in the Organization of American States. At that time, the OAS was on the verge of a deep re-examination of its own roles and functions as it sought to adjust to the dynamic evolution of Latin America. This re-examination is continuing, just as Latin America continues to change. We are watching the process with deep interest.

In addition, Canada has extended its support to integration efforts in the hemisphere. Among these are the activities of the Andean Group which demonstrate the ability of dedicated

governments to overcome crisis. The unique work of the Andean Group in pursuit of harmonized industrial development of its members is widely, and justly, applauded. I hasten to add, Mr. President, my awareness of your own dedication to the cause of Latin American cooperation and advancement.

These roles were chosen with care by Canada. They spell out, in our view, the strength of Canadian interest in hemispheric activity and emphasize as well the flexibility which we believe is necessary at this time in order to permit our relations to mature most harmoniously and most beneficially. That flexibility permits us, for example, to play very active roles in both the Commonwealth of Nations - which claims six Caribbean area members - and l'Agence francophone de coopération which also has area interests. It is flexibility and the Canadian interpretation of how most effectively to cooperate with its neighbours and friends in the Group of 77 which led to the establishment of Canada's unique institution, the International Development Research Centre.

This body is funded in its entirety by the Canadian government but is directed by an international board representing ten countries in addition to Canada. It initiates, encourages, supports and conducts research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions. It has, for the most part, concentrated its efforts on trying to improve the well-being of rural peoples. The Centre does this by making grants directly to institutions in the developing countries to permit them to do their own research and so to develop their own skills and institutions so necessary to deal with their own problems.

At the present time projects funded by this Canadian enterprise are under way in 28 separate Latin American and Caribbean countries. A current project in Venezuela enables the University of Venezuela to evaluate a simplified medicine program in rural areas. Some dozen other projects involve

Venezuela in such diverse fields as low-cost housing, use of educational technology, forestry research, and rural-urban migration.

The IDRC is intended to complement Canada's governmental institution for foreign economic assistance, the Canadian International Development Agency.

Canadian interest in Latin America is by no means restricted to government activities. I am pleased, as I know you are, Mr. President, that at this very moment the Canadian Association for Latin America, an organization devoted to strengthening the links of business and other segments of the private sector, is holding its 5th annual conference here in Caracas. I cannot understate my enthusiasm for this event. A major source of the economic strength of Canada is derived from the business community. We count on this community, as you do, to play a vital role in the transfer of technology and other skills so necessary to permit the transformation of developing societies into viable members of the post-industrial age.

That task is one part of one of the most important efforts ever undertaken by the international community - the adjustment of our economic order in order to permit an equitable sharing of benefits. This new order will not come into being without a mighty struggle. The struggle need not be marked by confrontation between countries, however. The confrontation that exists, and against which our efforts should be directed, is a confrontation with want, with disparity, with unfairness. In that struggle I assure you of the commitment of the Canadian government.

Canadians have long been familiar with economic disparities within their own country. The difference in per capita income varies several fold from the richest regions of Canada to the poorest. Very sophisticated and very vigorous schemes have been introduced to provide for the transfer of funds from one region to another, and to provide incentive to industry to

undertake new projects in depressed areas. We have gained much experience with these schemes, Mr. President, and some success. Our problems are derived not from the unwillingness of Canadians to contribute to the betterment of their less-fortunate neighbours but from the nature of Canada itself.

Canada's dimensions are some 3,000 miles in each direction; 3,000 miles from the Pacific Ocean in the west to the Atlantic Ocean in the east, and 3,000 miles from the United States border on the south to the most northerly reaches of our country bordering the Arctic Ocean. Providing the necessary infrastructure of transportation, communications and government services is a challenging - and costly - task. In attempting to meet it we have in Canada the world's longest railroad; we have the world's first domestic space-satellite communications system for the transmission of radio, television and telephone signals; we have one of the world's most complex arrays of air routes, airports, meteorological and traffic control facilities. This vastness is accentuated by the intemperate nature of the Canadian climate, and by the wide dispersal of the Canadian population, almost one-third of which conducts the bulk of its activities in the French language, the remainder in English.

Compounding these problems, yet at the same time causing Canadians to be sympathetic with the difficulties and the aspirations of the developing countries, is the fact that Canada's wealth depends to a large degree on the export of commodities such as cereal grains and minerals. We are heavily dependent on export trade and so Canadians realize that they have a major stake in the international trading system. We are deeply involved in the important discussions now seeking its improvement. We do not seek to achieve a balance of trade with any single country, but we cannot sustain indefinitely an annual trade deficit of one and a quarter billion dollars which is the measure of Canada's trade imbalance with Venezuela. I know, Mr. President, that you are as anxious as I am to see this situation alleviated through the closer involvement of Canada in the great projects which you

have launched for the sustained prosperity of Venezuela and the well-being of its citizens.

It is because Canada and Venezuela are so forthright in their desire to bring about new forms of cooperation in the international economic sphere that I am delighted that our two countries are co-chairmen of the immensely important conference now underway in Paris. And I am pleased as well with the large measure of agreement and considerable amount of cooperation which exists between us in our joint pursuit of that other, exceedingly important and complex legal regime, for the oceans. Canadian delegates and those of more than a hundred other countries benefited from Venezuela's willingness to host an important session of the Law of the Sea Conference a year ago. I hope that Canada's hospitality in Vancouver this spring at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Human Settlements will be equally forthcoming. That conference is well served by its Secretary General, a distinguished Latin American, don Enrique Penalosa. An important meeting preparing for the Vancouver Conference was held here in Caracas a few months ago under the inspiring leadership of the Governor of the Federal District, Diego Arria.

Our hopes and plans and efforts for a better world will be to no avail, however, if we are unable to control the peril of nuclear proliferation. There would be little point in reforming the international economic system, in my government's view, unless there was an equal improvement in the nuclear security system. Together, the two issues assume a prominence in Canadian eyes far greater than any other of the multitude of matters now prominent in world councils.

Canada takes seriously the nuclear threat, and takes seriously its nuclear responsibilities. Canada was the first country in the world which possessed the technology, the industrial base and the economic ability to manufacture a nuclear weapon - and which did not. We did not in 1945 when we were first able, and we have not since. Instead, we have devoted our considerable nuclear know-how in peaceful directions - in the medical and agricultural fields, and in the production

of electrical energy. Two of Canada's accomplishments - the cobalt beam cancer therapy unit, and the CANDU nuclear power reactor - are widely regarded as the most reliable and effective devices of their kind in the world.

We are not keeping these devices to ourselves. We believe that the benefits of modern technology should be shared as broadly as possible with all of the world's peoples. Only in this way will the standard of living of the poorest begin to approach a level of minimum requirements. But equal with our commitment to the sharing of this technology is our commitment to safeguarding it against any possibility of military use. No one should under-estimate the depth of this Canadian concern about nuclear proliferation or the breadth of its hold within the nation. Canadians applaud, therefore, the designation of this continent as the world's first major nuclear weapons-free zone.

I have referred several times, Mr. President, to our discussions here in Caracas. The importance of these cannot be overemphasized for we both have the honour and the responsibility of leading the governments of democratic nations. Our views, therefore, must reflect the broad feelings of the people of our two countries. And though this requirement of responsibility to our electorate requires us to be more cautious in our statements and less dramatic in our acts than others not so fettered, we both recognize that it is the source of the strength of our two great countries.

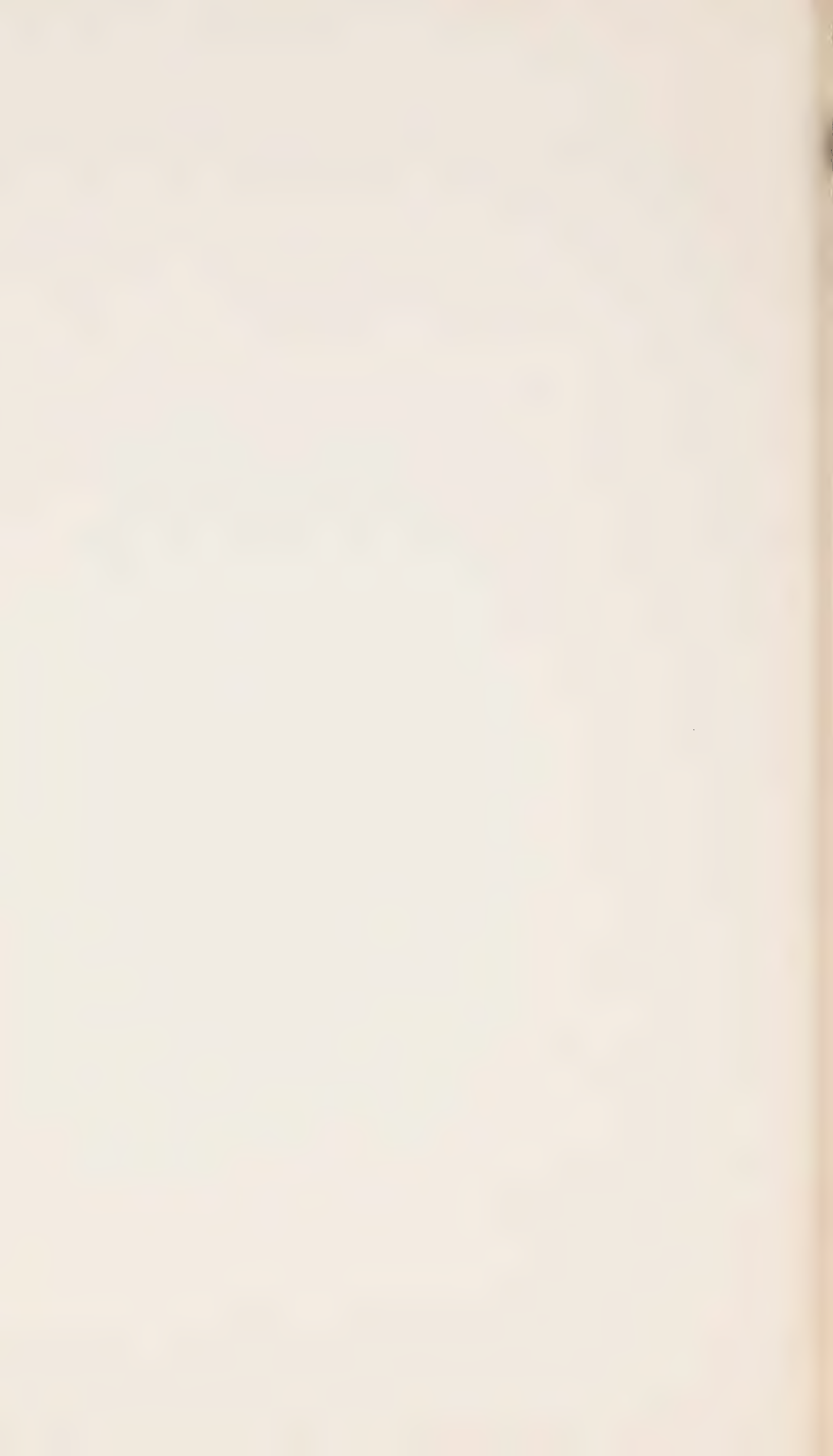
Our peoples are free. Free to travel. Free to express their own culture. Free to design their own institutions. Free to shape their own destiny.

I believe fully that in the exercise of those freedoms, the peoples of Canada and Venezuela will benefit increasingly from a more intimate association one with the other.

In that same speech to the Angostura Congress from which I quoted a few moments ago, Bolivar also said:

"We must never forget that excellence of a government lies not in its theories nor in its form or mechanism but in its being suited to the nature and character of the nation for which it is instituted."

And so our two governments, each designed for different nations, seek to suit the nature and character of our own peoples but each seek equally to reflect and serve the needs and interests of the world in which we live. To do so effectively requires preserverance, compassion and cooperation. To those characteristics, Mr. President, and to the good health of yourself and the Venezuelan people, I should like to propose a toast.





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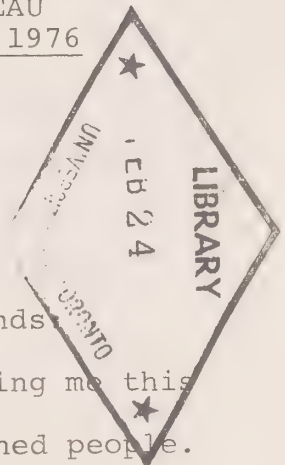
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NOTES FOR REMARKS BY PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU
TO CALA V - CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JANUARY 31, 1976



Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Canadian Friends

I'm grateful to you, Mr. Bata, for giving me this opportunity to meet with this group of distinguished people. The presence here in Venezuela of such a representative group of Canadians is welcome evidence of the increasing, and widespread, serious interest within Canada about Latin America. I'm delighted with that interest and congratulate the organizers of CALA V on the important task they have undertaken.

When the Canadian Government stated in 1970, in its Foreign Policy Review, that it intended to strengthen its links with Latin America in a systematic fashion, one of the objectives specifically noted was the promotion of business associations between the peoples of Canada and those of this continent. No organization is better designed to engage in that activity, and certainly none has proved more successful, than has CALA, the Canadian Association for Latin America. In the four previous conferences of the association you have carefully examined the parameters of the commercial relationship and the opportunities which exist for the development of mutually beneficial relationships. In this conference you are examining "the implementation of the partnership", and I look

forward in days to come to hear from your executive of the proposals that have been put forward and the plans formulated.

I put special emphasis on CALA in these respects. I do so not only because of what it does but because of what it is and what it represents. CALA is a singularly Canadian type of association. It reflects accurately the composition of the Canadian economic community. The history of Canada's economy is distinct from that of the United States or Britain or France. It is as distinct as is our political history. We are an independent country - and that requires no emphasis by me or anyone else - we are independent as well in our values, our attitudes, our means of governing ourselves and in our techniques of doing business. Those engaged with us in business or other activities, especially those who may not earlier have had an opportunity to learn about us, are able, through CALA, to learn a good deal about Canada and Canadians. I am confident that the outstanding Canadians who hold memberships in the association and who govern its activities are the best possible persons to acquaint their Latin American associates with a country and a society of which I am very proud.

Some of the CALA directors have, of course, been engaged in that activity, through their business interests, for many years. Tom Bata will forgive me, I am sure, if I say that in my travels throughout the world I have found that in country after country, the local Bata shoe factory is as familiar a landmark as is the airport or the central market.

Canada is, by any definition, a trading nation. Twenty-five cents out of every dollar in circulation in Canada is derived from foreign trade. The viability of the Canadian economy depends upon a working, active world trading system. The Canadian government is active in its support for such a system. It always has been. In the last decade of the 19th century, long before Canada had a diplomatic service, Canadian Government Trade Commissioners were posted abroad to

a number of countries to encourage the local consumption of Canadian products and to assist in the marketing, in Canada, of locally-produced goods. Today, supplementing those bilateral efforts which are still actively pursued, Canada participates in a variety of international fora which seek a more stable and more equitable international economic system. We are active in the OECD and in UNCTAD; we have a large delegation in Geneva at the Tokyo Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations; we have the honour and the responsibility of being one of the two co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation - the other co-chairman being Venezuela; we were until recently the chairman of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund.

Canadians believe that they have some experience, and hopefully some wisdom and some imagination, that can usefully be brought to bear upon the important issues at stake in these negotiations. We reflect in a number of instances conditions and concerns which are familiar to many nations, developed and developing. Canada is both a producer and a consumer of commodities - both in large volumes. We are a highly industrialized country, possessing some of the world's most advanced technology - indeed we are world leaders in a number of areas - yet at the same time we continue to be large importers of capital for investment. We have an economy which is in several sectors dominated by giant, foreign controlled, multi-national corporations, while we are at the same time the owners of similar enterprises active elsewhere. We are a rich country yet we face problems of regional economic disparities that have forced us to design massive and sophisticated schemes of revenue transfers and industrial incentives.

This combination of characteristics contributes to the distinctiveness of Canada which I mentioned a moment ago. But there is an additional characteristic as well, one which has served us well for more than a century. I refer to the

blend of cooperation and complementary between business and government - the private and public sectors - which has always been evident in Canada, and to a much greater degree than is found, for example, in the United States. This intermix of support and understanding has adjusted through the years to new demands - just as it is in the process of adjusting once again - but it has always sought, and often found, the best of the entrepreneurial system and the best of state involvement. This mix is evident, not surprisingly, in the membership roles of CALA.

From time to time the blend gives rise to some ideological hysteria but by and large we have produced some pragmatic, commonsense solutions to Canadian problems. And I understand from Canadian businessmen that their experience within Canada has made them much more able to adapt successfully to differing social, economic and political climates elsewhere.

This is important, for internationally and domestically we are in an era of change that demands the best of all segments of society. To borrow the phrase of the well-known American management expert, Peter Drucker, we live in an "age of discontinuity". We are faced simultaneously with a variety of challenges - all of them of immense complexity and untold consequences should we fail. For the first time in history the world is demonstrably an integrated unit with finite quantities of non-renewable resources, with absolute limits to its life-support systems, with a single biosphere subject to environmental infection and worldwide epidemic. We face this incontestable evidence at a moment when all-too-many nations remain unconvinced of the perils of nuclear holocaust and choose to reject the imposition of international controls; when the inequities of the world's economic system cry out for a better balance as between rich and poor - in the interests of both; when the world's monetary system has illustrated its inability to cope with the new pressures now bearing upon it.

In circumstances such as this all of the skill, all of the wisdom, and all of the goodwill of both business and government are needed. I'm confident that in the world, as in Canada, this cooperation and this focus of effort will take place. For this to happen we require realism and dedication - the ingredients of successful businessmen and, I hope you will agree, of successful politicians as well. We need to accept, within our societies and between our societies, the benefits which flow from a reduction of the gap between rich and poor; from a confident and resilient trading system featuring price and export earnings stability, and a lessening of tariff and non-tariff barriers; from continued, reasonable economic growth in all countries.

The traits of cooperation, understanding, and partnership are no stranger to this continent. I welcome the evidence of increased regional and sub-regional coordinated activity throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. The Andean Pact and the Central American Common Market are healthy examples. Canada has happily contributed funds to the Andean Pact Junta for economic studies and technical assistance. This is one form of industrial cooperation, the concept to which my government attaches considerable importance as a factor in industrial growth. We are confident that this form of cooperation will enhance the possibility of joint ventures and will lead to increased economic opportunity and benefit for all.

It was not many years ago, Mr. Chairman, certainly well within the memory of most in this audience, when almost the only Canadian attention to Latin America came from the business community. That business attention continues and is enhanced. But it is joined by a much more active involvement on the part of the Canadian government - in the OAS and its special organizations, in the Inter-American Development Bank, in ECLA. And it is joined as well by the involvement

of several of the provincial governments, academic associations and individuals. In some measure my own presence here spreads still more broadly Canadian interest because the link between Canada and Latin America will be seen by millions in this hemisphere through the pens and cameras of the journalists accompanying me.

This process of getting to know one another, a process in which CALA and its Latin American affiliates are playing such an effective role, is a refreshing one. Increased economic and commercial contacts lead inevitably and happily to increased cultural awareness and exchanges. To anyone who loves as do I the dynamism and adventurous spirit of this continent, that is an exciting prospect. A mutual enrichment is in store for us - one which, naturally, will take into account the seasonal weather patterns of Canada when conferences and visits of the present sort are arranged!

While the factor of weather and inclement climate is not shared by us all, other factors - vast spaces, great distances, comparatively small populations, and rich resource deposits - are familiar. Part of the history of Canada has been written in the efforts of the Canadian people to overcome towering problems of transportation and communication. That we have done so, and with considerable success, is an achievement of which Canadians are very proud. More than pride is involved, however. Canadian technology and skills are among the foremost in the world in these fields. We operate not only the world's longest railroads, we are also partners in the St. Lawrence seaway, one of the world's busiest and most important shipping lanes. In Canada we have the world's first domestic communications satellite which feeds into one of the most extensive, sophisticated and widespread communications networks in the world. In a variety of mining operations, Canadian experience and Canadian accomplishments are at the fore-front in all the world, as are they in the development and generation of energy from diverse sources - hydro-carbon,

hydro-electric, nuclear.

This is important to you on this continent, and it is important to us. It is important because of the complementarity of so much in our economies. The skills, the tools, the technology, the products required in so many instances by so many Latin American countries are available from Canada in volume and in quantity. And they are available from a people who still regard themselves as engaged, as do you, in the task of nation building. The frontier is not a distant concept to Canadians. It is nearby, in terms both of geography and of time. We have much to do in Canada, much to accomplish, and we regard the challenges with excitement. We sense in Latin America the same spirit of challenge and excitement, and this is creating a bond between us stronger and more flexible than is possible through any formal legal links.

It is this human spirit which will be predominant in the long run. It is the human spirit which is the essential feature of our societies. And it is the human spirit which draws us together in terms of shared goals and aspirations, of broadly identical values, of a desire for a happier, more satisfactory and more dignified life for all the peoples of the western hemisphere. We have the opportunity in this hemisphere to demonstrate to the world the advantages which cooperation can bring in the enhancement of the quality of our lives, in the manifestation of social justice, and in the increase of economic benefit. I'm delighted to have an opportunity to participate in that process, and I salute those here for the important contribution they are making.





OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

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STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
AT THE OPENING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 10, 1969

(Text)

In opening this meeting of our Constitutional Conference, I welcome all the heads of Provincial Governments and their delegations who are gathered in this room, and also all those who are watching or listening to our discussions on television or radio.

Although this meeting is a continuation of last February's meeting, the events of the last year have caused some changes in our membership. The members of the federal delegation, and, I am sure, all participants in this Conference, will miss the skilful and experienced leadership of my predecessor, the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson. His many years of international diplomacy, his deep knowledge of our political institutions, his evident affection and concern for his country, and his personal store of wisdom and humour contributed greatly to the success of our first meeting.

We are honoured by his presence at this Conference and by that of another former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker. I only wish that we could amend our constitution to guarantee that a Prime Minister, in assuming his office, would also acquire all the best qualities of his predecessors.

(Translation)

There is an absence I feel with particularly acute regret this morning - that of the Honourable Daniel Johnson. The reasons which had motivated our decision to revise the

Constitution stemmed, to a great extent, from the dissatisfaction of French-Canadians and their uneasiness within the Canadian federation. As Premier of the Province of Quebec, Mr. Johnson's task, at the time of our first meeting, was an important and difficult one. And even though differing opinions were expressed around this table on a few occasions, his complete devotion to the interests of the people of Quebec, and his faith in the future of Canada, were acknowledged by all those who witnessed the care and deep thought he applied to reconciling the pursuit of this twofold objective. The Honourable Jean Jacques Bertrand, as we know, succeeds him as Premier of the Province of Quebec. We welcome Mr. Bertrand this morning at the opening of this second session. I greet you with friendship and I am most happy to see that you are again in good health. I hope that your health will continue to be satisfactory and that you will thus be able to carry out successfully your new responsibilities.

(Text) The Honourable Ernest Manning will also be missed at this Conference. He was able to bring to our discussions all the authority and conviction which he had acquired during his quarter century of service to the people of Alberta. His successor as Premier of that Province, and as head of the Alberta delegation is the Honourable Harry Strom. I am happy to welcome you to the Conference and to wish you every success in your new office.

We were disappointed to hear that ill health will prevent the Premier of Saskatchewan, the Honourable Ross Thatcher, from attending this meeting. The Honourable D.G. Steuart will be leading the Saskatchewan delegation and I would ask him to convey to Premier Thatcher our best wishes for his speedy recovery.

We are assembled today in a tradition which goes back beyond the birth of our Confederation. The turning points in the histories of many countries have been marked by wars and revolutions. This country was founded and has grown, less dramatically but no less surely, as a result of orderly meetings between

representatives of the people. It took several years and a number of meetings to hammer out the details of Confederation. To the Fathers of Confederation the discussions of those years must often have seemed frustrating and interminable. In the perspective of history we consider the time well invested.

In many ways the task which they performed can be compared to that which faces us today. They had a vast and varied country to create. We have a rich and promising future to assure. The problems of their day had outgrown the attitudes and the institutions of the time. They had to forge a new and stronger unity based on their confidence in the future. In the same spirit we must not be afraid to innovate, to change and to improve. Over the years they worked with patience, tolerance and foresight. These are qualities which we will need to share.

Canada is the product of understanding, not conflict: we are the trustees of reasonableness, not violence. Canadians want their country to move forward calmly and deliberately. This is our way and it is the right way. It has worked and we must continue to make it work.

For the next three days, the focal point of our discussions will be the constitution. I know that many people think of the constitution as a dry and technical document best left to lawyers and politicians. Certainly the British North America Act is not very inspiring to read. But it affects every Canadian - and therefore it concerns every Canadian. Every one of us has a stake in our political system. How well that system works, and whether it can continue to work at all, depend on the constitution.

From the constitution springs the authority for our laws, for the administration of justice, and for the preservation of order in our society. Thus it affects the most common needs of our everyday lives - the price we pay for our groceries or our heating, the quality of the air we breathe and the water we drink, the programs we watch on television, the way we run our schools and our courts. It affects the prosperity of our country,

the number of jobs, the development of industry, the adequacy of our health and welfare services. It protects individuals and minorities against the abuse of power. In a time of rapidly changing needs and aspirations, it becomes crucial to the very existence of our country.

(Translation)

It was during our Centennial Year that many Canadians, and their elected representatives, came to recognize that a revision of the constitution was essential to the future of this country. That realization set in motion the process which has led to this meeting.

One of the first steps was Premier Robarts' Confederation of Tomorrow Conference, at which many Provincial leaders spoke of the urgency of constitutional revision. This feeling was reaffirmed at the first Federal-Provincial Constitutional Conference last February, and it led us to undertake a comprehensive review of the constitution. We agreed to set up a Continuing Committee of Officials to carry out the preparatory work.

The Federal government and all provincial governments have participated in the work of this Committee. It has drawn on the imagination and experience of experts in all parts of the country. As a result of its activities there has probably been more serious and organized consideration of basic constitutional principles throughout Canada during the past year than at any time since Confederation. Now that we have created this new intellectual resource, it is up to us to decide how to make the best use of it. If we are consistent and precise in the objectives which we set for it, it can be of great assistance to us. But the final responsibility for continued and orderly progress on the long, uphill road to a new constitution remains with the members of this Conference.

(Text)

We do not underestimate the difficulty of our task. Although a great deal of work has been done since last February, most of the problems which gave rise to the demand for revision

remain unsolved and some may have become even more acute. Recent events clearly show that uncertainties over the proper roles for Ottawa and the Provinces, and over the rights of our two major language groups have not diminished. What was true a year ago is no less true today. We must remove these uncertainties through constitutional reform.

We know that these are not the only problems which demand our attention. Canadians in all provinces want improved educational systems, expanded health and welfare programs, better transportation and housing, and more rapid regional development, to mention only a few current priorities.

We have heard suggestions that this meeting should set aside the constitution and concentrate on these day-to-day social and economic problems. After all we can see they exist, we can see they are important, and we can see they must be solved. But there comes a time when the search for short term solutions, the reliance upon temporary adjustments, must not be allowed to stand in the way of an examination of the underlying problems. All of us know that when two men of good will disagree persistently over a common and urgent problem there must be some disagreement on basic principles. And we know that it is better, that it is more effective, to try to work out agreement on the principles than to keep on bickering about the problem itself. Canadian unity, and federal-provincial cooperation, have been called in question too often for us to think that another temporary expedient will do. We must discuss the fundamental problems - the constitution which defines the framework of Canadian unity and sets the rules of federal-provincial cooperation.

I could recount, as you could, the progressive shifts in resources from the federal to the provincial governments, so that now the provincial-municipal share of total government revenues is approaching 50%. I could recount the steady and progressive reduction in the federal share of income and estate taxes. I could recount the increases in federal equalization

to the lower income provinces, so that now they amount to well over half a billion dollars a year.

I could speak, too, of our concern, indeed of the urgent necessity, for preventing an erosion of the economic and fiscal powers of the Parliament of Canada if our country is to remain strong, and the opportunities for Canadians are to increase in every region of the country.

But this is not my point. You know these arguments as well as you know your own on this central question of federalism. My point is that these arguments have been going on for so many years that we owe it to Canadians to try to get at the fundamental problem - and that problem is the constitution.

If the provinces feel, for example, that successive governments of Canada have been too ready to initiate shared-cost programs, or that shared-cost programs are a violation of the spirit of provincial jurisdiction, then we had better look at the constitutional power under which they are created - the federal spending power. Behind all of the arguments, is it being suggested that this federal power should be reduced or circumscribed in some way? Or is it being suggested that there should be some ground rules for its use? These are fundamental questions indeed, for on this constitutional power are based, for instance, the Hospital Insurance Plan, the Canada Assistance Plan, the Fund for Rural Economic Development, the Health Resources Fund, Medicare, the Trans Canada Highway and Family Allowances. The federal spending power also enabled the Federal Government to contribute to many Centennial projects including Expo '67. These are some of the ways in which Canadians benefit from this power and which we must keep in mind when we discuss this issue.

The use of the federal spending power is just one example of the basic constitutional questions which we must resolve in order to find enduring solutions to the continuing financial problems of all governments.

Another preoccupation of both federal and provincial governments has been the attempt to provide equal opportunities for Canadians in all regions. This was one of the underlying reasons for Confederation. During the century of our history, economic conditions and the resulting problems of inequality have changed beyond recognition. The question has been raised whether the constitution imposes sufficient obligations and grants sufficient powers to the various levels of government to solve these problems. We share the Provinces desire to find more equitable ways of distributing opportunities throughout Canada, and we welcome a full discussion of the best constitutional means of achieving this goal.

Rather than renewing the battles of the past, battles over immediate financial arrangements, I think we should face up to these fundamental issues. They are included on the agenda of this Conference and we will be discussing them in the next three days. They should be considered as part of a systematic examination of the whole structure of our federal system.

(Translation)

We want to revise our Constitution. We want to bring it up to date, to make it more in keeping with the new realities of our time. However, our real purpose, our profound motivation, is first and above all to serve the citizen, to safeguard his interests, to ensure the protection of his rights and the realization of his hopes. This is our prime consideration, and it is common to all of us; the more so because all of us, together, represent and serve the same Canadians. Jurisdictions may well be divided among different levels of government, but the citizen remains one and indivisible.

What values can be more important, what possessions more precious to the citizen than the right to life and property, and the freedoms of opinion, speech and religion? Those are basic rights of the individual, inherent in the dignity of man, because they are fundamental, natural and, indeed, unalterable.

Can these rights be ignored in the constitution of a modern and civilized country which claims to be the defender of the dignity and liberty of man?

The Federal Government insists that a charter of human rights should be an integral part of the Constitution, because it believes that those rights are equally important for all Canadians. Whether he be from Churchill, Trois Rivières, Kamloops, Medicine Hat, Richibucto or Port aux Basques, the Canadian citizen must be assured everywhere of the same free exercise of his basic rights.

And why should this not be so? Are those not values common to all, and in which we all believe? Of course. And so, I ask you, gentlemen, why do we hesitate? Why are we reluctant to join together in guaranteeing to the citizen, whom we all serve and represent, his most essential rights?

There may be some who believe that this matter is rather one of provincial jurisdiction and are wary lest the Federal Government should intrude in a field not coming under its exclusive competence. There can, however, be no question here of government encroachment, since it is not a matter of transferring legislative powers from one government to another. It is only necessary that we be in agreement to restrict the power of all the governments so that they will no longer be free to prevent the exercise of individual rights which we would all agree to guarantee. We are agreeing to place the basic rights of the citizen before those of the governments. Nothing more.

Most provinces recognize the need to grant such rights to the individual. Some provinces have already adopted either a charter of human rights or legislation to protect certain freedoms, and other provinces intend to follow suit shortly.

But the citizen's protection remains incomplete as these are isolated efforts. Why not unify and consolidate them? The federal government has drawn up a draft charter of Human Rights which will be found in our document entitled The Canadian Constitution and the People of Canada. Needless to say, the draft is no final

and is subject to improvement. But why not compare our different approaches to the problem and attempt to reconcile them? Why should we not agree to pool what we both may have developed in order that the most valid elements of our reflections and various studies may be used to draft the best charter possible?

A constitutional charter of human rights, in addition to meeting a specific need in respect of the citizen, would offer the advantage of having all Canadians participate in the same spirit and the same ideal. We believe in the cultural diversity of the country, a diversity we want to cultivate and encourage. But at the same time we must find the deep-lying reasons which bring us together, we must become aware of the ties which unite us. If we want this country to be a country, and not an agglomeration of territories for administrative purposes, we must, to give this country a soul, recognize once and for all the principles and ideals we share in common and which inspire us.

It being necessary to go beyond certain cultural compartments in order for the country to rediscover its foundations and its "raisons d'être", we have come to consider linguistic rights to be fundamental.

(Text) We believe that language rights are essential not only for the individual, but for the strength and unity of this country. Both French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians must enjoy the fullest rights of citizenship. Wherever they live, they must feel at home.

Our policy of bilingualism has been widely misunderstood. It does not mean that every English-speaking Canadian must learn to speak French anymore than it means that every French-speaking Canadian must learn to speak English. It means that every Canadian will have access to public education in either official language, and will be free to use either language in dealing with the federal government and other public bodies, in all areas of the country where the size of the minority justifies it. Only when this has been achieved will all Canadians, of both languages, feel that the whole of Canada is their country.

The choice is only too clear. Either we recognize these language rights in all parts of Canada, or we create a climate of mutual suspicion and mistrust which could lead to the disintegration of this country. That is Canada's challenge, and together we must answer it.

Since our Conference last year several Provinces have adopted measures to extend language rights. The federal government has introduced an Official Languages Bill which is intended to deal with matters within the federal jurisdiction. We realize that the extension of language rights across the country may cause technical and financial problems. We are ready to discuss these problems with the Provinces, and to consider any proposals for assistance in solving them.

Now that we have taken the first steps in this direction we cannot afford to hesitate or fall back. Language rights are too important to too many Canadians to be left without adequate protection in our law. We must place them beyond question and beyond attack by guaranteeing them to all Canadians in our revised constitution.

I have mentioned only a few of the questions which we will be considering during this Conference, but they should indicate the magnitude of the task which we have set ourselves. Of course many of these questions will remain unresolved at the end of three days. Anyone who expects a new constitution by Wednesday evening is likely to be disappointed.

Nevertheless, we expect to make substantial progress during this meeting, and to move to a new stage of our proceedings.

In some areas of the constitution much preparatory work remains to be done. We may decide to refer this work to the Continuing Committee of Officials. We will have a chance to examine this Committee's report which asks for guidance on its future methods and objectives.

In other areas in which the preparatory work has been completed, the time has come to decide on the form and content of a new constitution. These are political decisions which must be made by elected representatives of the people.

For instance, the federal government has submitted specific proposals for a Canadian Charter of Human Rights. We have also submitted proposals on the contents of a preamble and on the structure of the federal and provincial governments and the courts.

We will be dealing with these subjects later in the meeting. If we do not have time to complete our discussion of them, we could refer specific topics to meetings of appropriate ministers or heads of governments. For our part, we believe that any such meetings deserve the highest priority and we will make ourselves available as soon and as often as necessary.

(Translation)

Behind all these questions of detail, and behind every item on our agenda, is a larger and more fundamental question.

Certainly taxing and spending powers are important to our governments, and we will have a chance to discuss them during this Conference. Certainly human rights and language rights are essential to Canadians, and we will be talking about them also. But more important, more essential to our future is the preservation and strengthening of the unity of this country.

I am not talking about a vague, abstract idea. I am speaking of the feeling of individual Canadians towards their country. What kind of a country do we want?

(Text)

Do we want a renewed and improved federalism? A strong federal government empowered to act on behalf of the whole country? Strong provincial governments capable of fulfilling their constitutional responsibilities? A division of powers adapted to present day needs? A constitution which defines and guarantees the fundamental rights of citizens? Equality in law for the French and English languages?

We believe that most Canadians in all Provinces support these principles. At this Conference all governments will have an opportunity to state clearly where they stand.

It would be unrealistic to expect agreement on every issue. But whatever the course of our discussions over the next three days, we are united by our common confidence in the future of this remarkable country, and by our desire to serve the best interests of all Canadians. This is the spirit which has brought us to this table and which, I am confident, will inform and inspire all our deliberations.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: February 12, 1976

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

CAI
pm
-P66

The Prime Minister announced today that MR. DAVID CHAPMAN has been appointed a member of the Anti-Inflation Board.

David Chapman, 49, was born and educated in West Vancouver. After graduation from High School he apprenticed as a journeyman machinist. He served in the Canadian Navy during the Second World War.

From 1955 to 1965, Mr. Chapman was Business Representative for Lodge 692 of the Association of Machinists and in 1965 he was appointed International Business Representative for the International Association of Machinists.

He took up his present position as President of Transport Labour Relations Board in October, 1975.

Mr. Chapman is a former member of the Vancouver and District Labour Relations Council and the British Columbia Labour Relations Board. He has served on a number of arbitration boards.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

February 12, 1976.

For Release:

Pour Publication:

9:00 p.m. PST.
12:00 p.m. EST.CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER
AT LIBERAL PARTY DINNER, VANCOUVER
FEBRUARY 12, 1976

(Text)

During the past few months I have spoken many times and in many places about the need for national co-operation in the fight against inflation, about the need to make the controls program work, about the need for changes in policies and attitudes. I have spoken about the responsibility of business, labor and government to contribute to Canada's emergence from the control period with renewed economic stability and vitality.

It is because the stability and growth of Canada's economy is so critical to British Columbia's prosperity that I would like to confine my remarks tonight to the very heavy responsibility of the federal government for economic management. In re-affirming our goals of price stability, lower unemployment and increased productivity, I want to discuss the government's use of the various instruments and techniques at our disposal to achieve those ends.

To see clearly what we can expect to accomplish as a nation, we must start with a realistic appreciation of where we are now. A basic fact which we cannot allow our critics to downplay is that the Canadian economy has performed relatively well, in comparison with other countries.

For example, in 1974 Canada experienced a real growth in output of 2.8 per cent, while the average growth rate of all the member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation

and Development was one-tenth of one per cent. In 1974, the United States experienced a real decline of 2.1 per cent.

In 1975, our Gross National Product dropped by less than one per cent; the United States by three per cent; and the OECD countries by an average of 2 per cent.

So even though the past two years have been tough ones for us, our economy still performed better than the United States, and better than the average of all the industrialized countries in the free world.

No British Columbian needs to be told that the Canadian economy is heavily dependent on exports. The worldwide slowdown which I have described has meant that our foreign customers bought considerably less from us; and provinces like British Columbia which rely most heavily on export markets were hit the hardest. The federal government is limited in its ability to maintain international demand for our products in a period of global economic difficulty; but we have a much greater ability to influence domestic demand. The fact is that while our export markets were softening, our domestic market was growing stronger.

Canada's real domestic demand grew by 5.2 per cent in 1974, and two per cent in 1975; while the seven major members of the OECD experienced, on average, a slight but actual decline in each of those years.

The average personal income in Canada, after discounting for inflation and taxes, grew by 2.8 per cent in 1974, and 1.3 per cent in 1975; while the average American income actually declined in both years.

(Translation)

It cannot be denied by any reasonable person that the policies of the federal government have exerted a steadying influence on the Canadian economy in the midst of worldwide turbulence.

Independent international observers, like the OECD, predict that Canada's growth rate this year will be second only to that of the United States; and it should be remembered that the U.S. has a lot more ground to regain than we do, in closing the gap between actual and potential production. We must be doing something right!

Because we have managed relatively well, because we have been relatively successful in exploiting our limited ability to counteract the strong influence of international economic forces, the government and the people of Canada have good reason to face the future with reasonable confidence.

I have said on other occasions that any useful discussion of the Canada of the future must be founded upon the reality of today, that we cannot afford to debate what might happen three years from now, except within the context of the immediate challenges which are staring us in the face.

If our debate is to be productive, we cannot allow ourselves to be distracted by those who prefer to place blame rather than to find solutions, by those who prefer to close their eyes to the complexity of today and see only the simplicity of yesterday, by those who, for a variety of reasons, would deny our strength and have us believe that Canada and its economy are going to hell in a hurry.

(Text)

The most pressing reality, obviously, is inflation. It continues to be the most important challenge to the nation's economic stability, the major concern of government, the prime focus of our management policies. Our objective must be to stabilize price increases gradually, however, since that is the best approach to bringing inflation under control while maintaining growth, employment and incomes.

In that respect, it is extremely encouraging to know that the government's anti-inflation program has attracted the overwhelming support of Canadians. Clearly, the general view is

that while restraint can be unpleasant, it is needed in order to stop the country from inflicting further damage upon itself. People want the controls program to work.

Their support is beginning to be justified by the first tentative signs that income and price controls are working.

Wage settlements are showing evidence of restraint and the Financial Post reported last week that raises for salaried employees in the private sector are running at 8 to 10 per cent, compared with 13 to 16 per cent last summer.

There has been improvement in some prices, notably in food prices, and while it would be wrong to draw too final a conclusion from this, we are moving in the right direction.

It would also be wrong to look for a single solution to the problems of inflation in a complex economy. We must use many instruments, each designed to make a particular contribution to the weakening of the inflationary process, and to the realization of related important goals of economic policies.

In October we added income and price controls to our battery of weapons. It is important to recall the setting which made them necessary.

We were experiencing a rapid rise in wages and price in the private sector, and a widening spread between our rate of inflation and those of our trading partners, particularly the United States. This suggested that we were suffering the effects of a new, home-grown inflationary force. As a result of their price experiences, Canadians were building further price increase expectations into their wage and price decisions, causing inflation to feed upon itself.

In the public sector, isolated as it is from the discipline of market forces, we saw that wage settlements and rates of growth were insensitive to the reality of an economy which was not growing in real terms.

We were reluctant to impose controls, because we know they cause distortion and inequity, as we ourselves pointed out over and over again during the election campaign of 1974. The difference between 1974 and 1975 was the emergence of a new, domestic element in our inflation.

We said in 1974 that controls were an inappropriate response to the international inflationary forces then at work. That opinion is as valid today as it was then. Canada cannot control the world price of oil, or the world price of food.

In 1975, however, those international forces began to recede in relative importance, and our inflation rate began to be dominated by Canadian expectations of large future price increases. Against that expectation, controls are an appropriate response. So we imposed them.

In the management of the economy, an otherwise correct response made at the wrong time can lead to disaster. Timing is all important in every economic decision.

You may recall that in 1974, Canada's inflation rate was 10.5 per cent, compared with a rate of 11.4 per cent in the U.S., and 13.6 per cent in the seven major OECD countries. In October of 1975, however, the situation was reversed. While Canada rose to 10.6 per cent, the OECD countries dropped to 9.8 per cent, and the U.S. to 7.6 per cent. As our rate was being propelled by exaggerated price expectations, other countries experienced declining inflation. This was a matter of great concern to the government.

As Liberals, we preferred to attack the problem of Canada's worsening position through a program of voluntary restraint on prices and incomes. As you know, that approach didn't work, because people weren't ready to trust each other to play by the rules. So the government had to impose restraint by law.

Our attitude toward controls did not change in the space of a year. Economic conditions changed. A response which was inappropriate in 1974 became appropriate in 1975.

I said on October 13th, when I announced the controls, and I have repeated many times since, that they are neither a permanent nor a final cure for inflation. They deal with one aspect of the inflationary process. They buy time in which necessary adjustments to the government's policies can begin to take hold, and everyone's price expectations can begin to moderate.

We must use this breathing space to create the conditions which will avoid a future burst of prices and wages, a burst which would undo all the good which the control period would have accomplished.

The immediate task before us is to make the controls work, and to use the control period to get at the basic causes of inflation, so that in the post-control period we will not have to choose between equally undesirable alternatives -- an intolerable rate of inflation, or an intolerable rate of unemployment and unused productive capacity.

The government must continue to stimulate the production of an adequate supply of essential commodities, such as energy, food and housing, at the best possible price.

People should reflect upon that kind of government intervention in the marketplace before they condemn all intervention as essentially negative and harmful.

To minimize the shock of higher foreign oil prices to the Canadian economy, and to allow Canada to adjust gradually to these prices, we have created a single domestic price for oil, lower than the world price.

In housing, the government has actively intervened and will continue to intervene to stimulate residential construction. Our policies have produced a considerably more stable industry than is commonly thought. Housing starts last year reached 231,000 new units; and for the past five years our production has never been below 220,000 units. In the U.S., by comparison, cyclical fluctuations have been much more pronounced. Housing starts in that country have occasionally dropped to one half of our per capita production.

Government intervention has enhanced the potential of a basically strong industry, and allowed it to produce needed housing at a better rate than the unaided marketplace would have achieved by itself. In addition, the government last year placed added emphasis on the construction of moderately-priced homes. As a result, housing starts in that category increased by 50 per cent over 1974.

In agriculture, the government has intervened to help stabilize the incomes of farmers, in order to ensure the continued production of an adequate food supply. We have also intervened to subsidize the price of certain agricultural products, so that the consumer will not bear the full burden of policies essential to the security of the producer. For example, in an effort to restrain the consumer price of basic commodities, the government last year spent \$112 million to hold the domestic price of wheat below the world price.

Successful emergence from the control period will depend upon our success in putting together the mix of public policies during this period which will prevent a burst when controls are removed, and which will set in motion economic forces which will prevent the resurgence of those inflationary elements which are domestic in origin.

What more must the government do during the control period to prepare the way for the future? What changes must we contemplate in our policies and techniques? Let me discuss some of them.

Government spending and deficits are high on everybody's list of areas where adjustments are needed. The first step in any discussion of government spending must be an understanding of its nature, purpose and impact upon the economy.

Government spending has increased substantially in recent years, as has the production of the economy. Many people are concerned that governments are taking too big a share of the value of that production. So let's discuss the issue in those terms - governments' share of the GNP.

Between 1960 and 1975, federal spending grew from 17.6 per cent to 22.8 per cent of the Gross National Product, a difference of 5.2 per cent, with most of the increase taking place during the past five years. Where have we spent that extra 5.2 per cent? In other words, what is the nature of the growth in government spending?

The major categories where increases occurred are the following: 2.1 per cent represents an increase in transfer payments to provinces and municipalities for such things as health care, education, social assistance and equalization payments to the poorer provinces. One point nine per cent was an increase in transfer payments to individuals, in such forms as higher pensions, family allowances, and unemployment insurance benefits. Subsidies and capital assistance to corporations and individuals, in such forms as the oil subsidy, industrial incentive grants and agricultural payments, have increased by 1.5 per cent of GNP. Federal capital spending projects, such as highways and airport improvements, showed an increase of one-tenth of one per cent.

All of these increases, together with a few others, add up to more than the 5.2 per cent I mentioned a moment ago. What does that mean? It means that some category of government spending has actually declined as a percentage of GNP since 1960. The amount of money the federal government spends on itself -- the money which pays for the goods and services the government purchases in order to provide and administer public services -- actually decreased by .8 per cent of GNP. That category of spending includes the government payroll.

Wages and salaries in the federal public service in 1975 represented just over 14 per cent of total government spending, a decline from about 20 per cent in 1960. As a percentage of the Gross National Product, federal wages and salaries declined from 3.4 per cent in 1960 to 3.2 per cent in 1975.

That means that if Canadians want significant restraint in spending, we must look at the items which are the most expensive, the most popular. We should stop using the public service as a simplistic scapegoat.

I announced December 18th a reduction of \$1.5 billion in government spending plans. Some critics said these cuts were not real, because they involved only projected spending. Have you ever tried to cut last year's expenses? Of course I was referring to projected spending. Any large organization makes budget decisions well in advance of the actual spending.

(Translation)

But the expenditures projected in December each year for the fiscal year beginning the following April are very real. They do not represent the wildest ambitions of every department of government. They are the product of careful selection and reduction. They are virtually spending decisions -- decisions which would have taken effect in the coming fiscal year in the absence of a deliberate government effort to restrain -- to cut back wherever possible, and to reduce the rate at which the government meets the demands and desires of all groups for improved services or assistance.

There is some inefficiency in government spending, as in all large organizations, and we must take greater care to cut out wasteful practices. But it is a cop-out for critics to suggest that significant large-scale savings are to be achieved through a much more rigorous search for inefficiency in government operations. The fact is that decisions leading to really significant savings all involve painful choices among spending programs which are good and valid in themselves, not choices among programs which are useful and those which are useless.

(Text)

The Conservatives have had a lot to say about government spending recently; and I would think the leadership convention in Ottawa next weekend would provide a marvelous

opportunity for some responsible statements by candidates about the kind of spending restraint they would support, even if popular programs were affected.

If you hear some candidate claim that if only the government stopped wasting money it could put back the indexing on the family allowance this year and still reduce its spending, then you will know that my hope for a responsible discussion of this issue has been frustrated.

It has become clear to Canadians, as well as to their governments, that the public sector cannot provide all at once all the things that all the people want, without seriously displacing private sector activities which are vital to the creation of real wealth for all of us to enjoy. If we have to spend more in response to one public need, we must spend less in response to another. As a government, and as a country, we must make choices. When I have spoken about the need for a change in attitudes among Canadians, that was one of the attitudes in the forefront of my mind.

Canadians must expect their governments to deal with the most pressing problems first, and respond to other needs gradually, as capacity permits. They should expect politicians to do only what can be done efficiently by government, only what we can do without eroding through inflation the value of what governments provide.

Within these unavoidable constraints, the Liberal government remains very strongly committed to the fundamental goal of an equitable distribution of income and economic opportunity throughout Canada.

It should be made clear, of course, especially to those who think all or most government spending is inflationary, that spending which merely substitutes public activity for private activity is not inflationary of itself, although care must be taken to avoid losing the continued growth of production of the goods and services which Canadians want from the private sector.

For example, if society chooses to spend more money on the creation of public parks, and less on new automobiles --- if that is one of the choices we make as a nation --- then there will be a shift from private to public spending, but it will not be inflationary. The value of the dollars we spend will not deteriorate if all we have done is shift the direction of our spending.

When we do decide to shift some of our spending power to the public sector, by paying for medical services through our taxes, for example, rather than by direct payment of doctor's bills, we cannot expect to be left with the same money income as if we had not prepaid those expenses. If we insist on having the same money income, then we are inviting a more serious rate of inflation, because the only way we can get it is for the government to increase the money supply without a corresponding increase in the nation's wealth.

I have said that all government spending is not inflationary. But it is also true that spending which relies on large deficits at a time of tightness in the economy is indeed inflationary if those deficits are financed by a more rapid increase in the money supply than can be absorbed in new production. Similarly, expanding the money supply to put funds in the hands of the industrial sector more rapidly than real growth can absorb is also inflationary.

Both these tendencies must be checked much more rigorously than in the past, and it should be apparent to anyone observing our economy in recent months that the government is doing just that.

Aiming at maximum growth in Canadian industrial activity, regardless of the consequences, is not the goal of our society, and not the goal of this government.

Just as an individual worker might choose to spend more time with his family, and thereby forfeits the opportunity to earn more overtime pay with which he could have improved his material standard of living, so it is with society as a whole.

We make choices.

If, as a society, we choose to protect the environment, promote social justice, culture and recreation, we must be aware that we will have less material goods than we would otherwise enjoy. Even with these choices, however, we can still expect our living standards to continue to grow, as long as we use our skills and resources wisely, as long as we develop new technology which will permit us to produce goods more efficiently.

The government has a positive role to play in promoting efficiency and productivity, in leading the country toward the realization of national goals. The government will continue to take action whenever necessary to deal with the nation's economic problems and social priorities --- through regulation, structural change and taxation policy, as we have done frequently in the past. These are and will be exciting challenges --- to define the kind of society we want, the kind of choices we want to make as a nation, and to find the best methods for achieving our goals.

Canada has problems, some of them serious. There's no doubt about that. But let's not become so pre-occupied by them that we lose sight of the fact that we are very fortunate to be living in a country which is strong, growing, and marvellously free. We have the capacity to work together to overcome great challenges, as we have many times in the past. There's no doubt about that. But let's not allow the spirit of confrontation, distrust and hostility to damage the underlying unity which has brought us through the great challenges of the past.

Challenge and a united response --- that is the story of Canada's past. We must give that story new life in our own time, so that together we will share in the great future of this fortunate land which is our common home.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

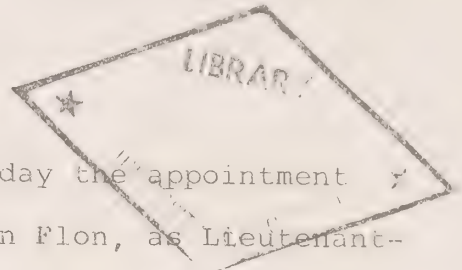
Date:

February 19, 1976

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate



The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. FRANCIS LAURENCE JOBIN Mayor of Flin Flon, as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. He succeeds the Honourable William John McKeag who has served as Lieutenant-Governor since 1970.

Bud Jobin was born in Winnipeg on August 14, 1914. He attended primary and secondary schools in Winnipeg and in 1935 received his B.A. from the University of Manitoba.

After graduation, Mr. Jobin held various positions with the Hudson's Bay Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. He was a track worker at the Island Falls power plant, a freight clerk, a miner, a surveyor, and a pay clerk. He is presently a buyer in the company's Purchasing Department.

Between 1949 and 1959, Mr. Jobin was a member of the Manitoba Legislature. In 1956 he was appointed Minister of Industry and Commerce in the Campbell government and he held that portfolio until the government's defeat in 1958. He was an unsuccessful Liberal candidate for the constituency of Churchill in the 1962 federal election.

Mr. Jobin was first elected to the Flin Flon City Council in November, 1966 and he served as a councillor until October, 1974 when he was elected Mayor of Flin Flon.

He has been very active in community affairs in Flin Flon. He has served on the executive of the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and the Community Club. Mr. Jobin is past president of the Flin Flon Liberal Association and he has been a member of the provincial boards of both the Red Cross and the Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Manitoba. In 1970, Mr. Jobin was awarded the Manitoba Society's Centennial Medal.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

February 25, 1976

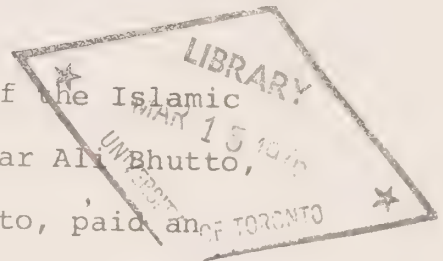
10:00 P.M. (EST)

VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN TO CANADA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

The Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, accompanied by Begum Nusrat Bhutto, paid an official visit to Canada from the 23rd to the 26th of February, 1976, in response to an invitation from the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliot Trudeau. During their four days in Canada, Prime Minister Bhutto and Begum Bhutto were warmly welcomed in Ottawa and in Toronto. In Ottawa they were received by the Governor General and Madame Léger. Prime Minister Bhutto was accompanied in Toronto by the Honourable Donald S. Macdonald and, while there, met with the Premier of Ontario, the Honourable William G. Davis, and with the Lieutenant-Governor.

While in Ottawa, the Prime Minister of Pakistan held wide-ranging discussions with the Prime Minister of Canada on issues of current international and bilateral interest. The two Prime Ministers also participated in a meeting of Ministers and senior officials, chaired by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen. The Prime Ministers were assisted in these talks by



Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State
for Defence and Foreign Affairs

Mr. M. Y. Khattak, Minister for Fuel,
Power and Natural Resources

Mr. S. A. Aleem, Minister of State
for States and Frontier Regions

Mr. Yusuf Buch, Special Assistant
to the Prime Minister for Information

Mr. A. G. N. Kazi, Secretary-General,
Ministry of Finance

Mr. Agha Shahi, Foreign Secretary

Ambassador Iftikhar Ali,
Pakistan Ambassador to Canada

Mr. E. A. Naik, Commerce Secretary

Mr. N. Ahmed, Information Secretary

Dr. S. Sadiq, Chairman, Oil and Gas
Development Corporation

Dr. K. Hyder, Director-General,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. K. Hasan, Pakistan Embassy

on the Pakistani side, and on the Canadian side by:

The Hon. A. J. MacEachen,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

The Hon. A. Gillespie,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Mr. T. K. Shoyama, Deputy Minister,
Department of Finance

Mr. A. E. Gotlieb, Deputy Minister,
Manpower and Immigration

Mr. P. Gérin-Lajoie, President,
Canadian International Development Agency

Mr. R. Latimer, Assistant Deputy Minister,
Industry, Trade and Commerce

Mr. Ivan Head, Assistant Principal Secretary
(International Relations) to the Prime Minister

Mr. K. Goldschlag, Assistant Under-Secretary
of State for External Affairs

Mr. M. Dupuy, Assistant Under-Secretary
of State for External Affairs

Ambassador Keith MacLellan,
Canadian Ambassador to Pakistan

- 3 -

Mr. R. L. Rogers,
Department of External Affairs

Mr. R. W. Clark,
Department of External Affairs

These conversations, held in an atmosphere of friendship, revealed a similarity of views on several issues of mutual concern, and gave the two Prime Ministers the opportunity to establish a warm personal rapport.

The two Prime Ministers exchanged views on a wide variety of international issues: these included developments in Asia and the Middle East, as well as the current state of détente and problems related to the Law of the Sea. They affirmed the commitment of their governments to work towards peace and security.

The two Prime Ministers expressed their deep concern over the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons and the need to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is not diverted to non-peaceful ends. Both Prime Ministers indicated their belief that continuing consideration should be given to ways of strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapons states. Prime Minister Bhutto expressed the view that one of the most practical ways of furthering the security of non-nuclear weapons states is by the establishment of clearly-defined nuclear weapon-free zones, whereby countries of such zones enter into a binding commitment to use nuclear energy solely for peaceful non-explosive purposes. Prime Minister Trudeau indicated his government's sympathy with Pakistan's concept of a nuclear weapon-free zone in South Asia.

The two Prime Ministers looked forward to continued Canadian support for the KANUPP reactor at Karachi within the framework of revised and updated safeguards arrangements currently under discussion and as may be agreed upon between the two sides.

The two Prime Ministers discussed the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, and the prospects for the important next session to begin in New York next month. Prime Minister Trudeau noted with gratification the similarity of Pakistan's position to that of Canada's on the majority of major questions being dealt with by the Conference. The two Prime Ministers agreed that their officials should consult closely on matters related to the Law of the Sea.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan apprised the Prime Minister of Canada of recent developments in South Asia and the Prime Minister of Canada recalled Canada's interest in Pakistan since its inception in 1947. Expressing his appreciation for continued Canadian support for the United Nations Military Observer Group for India-Pakistan (UNMOGIP), Prime Minister Bhutto discussed with Prime Minister Trudeau his government's desire to promote, in accord with the Simla and Delhi agreements, a normalization of relations with India. The Prime Minister of Canada expressed appreciation for the efforts being made by Pakistan to establish a lasting peace in the region, and noted with pleasure the establishment of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Prime Minister Bhutto and Prime Minister Trudeau discussed the question of a New International Economic Order and agreed that it is essential that the international community concentrate on defining

practical ways and means to reduce the disparities between developed and developing countries. Both Prime Ministers reaffirmed the will of their governments to participate in a cooperative manner in international discussions aimed at improving the basis for international economic cooperation. In this context, particular reference was made to the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation, in which Canada and Pakistan are participants.

Prime Minister Trudeau drew attention to Canada's recently adopted five-year Strategy for International Development Cooperation, and reiterated his government's commitment to assisting developing countries to achieve higher levels of development. In this respect, Prime Minister Trudeau and Prime Minister Bhutto expressed their satisfaction at the programme of development assistance which Canada, in cooperation with the interested Pakistani authorities, has put in place in Pakistan, particularly in the areas of power, communications and natural resources development.

During the visit, the Pakistan Foreign Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, in the presence of the Prime Ministers, signed a protocol under which Pakistan and Canada would negotiate a loan agreement for \$50,000,000 to finance a 500 KV transmission line from the Tarbela Dam, the largest earth-filled dam in the world, to Lyallpur in the industrial and agricultural heartland of Pakistan. On completion, the line will be the first link in the Pakistan national power grid, which will extend from Tarbela to Karachi, enabling distribution of economical hydro electric

power throughout Pakistan. This contribution will be the largest ever made to a single development project in Asia by Canada and will include engineering services, transmission line equipment and materials, and any required training.

The two Prime Ministers discussed the current state of Canadian/Pakistan trade relations, expressing their mutual desire to further expand trade between the two countries. A Convention between Canada and Pakistan for the avoidance of double taxation and an agreement regarding investment insurance, both signed during the visit, are two measures being adopted to facilitate development of trade and to encourage investment. In Toronto, Canadian business leaders met with officials of the Pakistani delegation to discuss various interests regarding trade with Pakistan.

The two Prime Ministers discussed the question of adapting the machinery of government and of intergovernmental relations to meet the requirements of modern government. Both Prime Ministers agreed that further exchanges of information at the official level in this area would be valuable.

The two Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the results of their talks.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

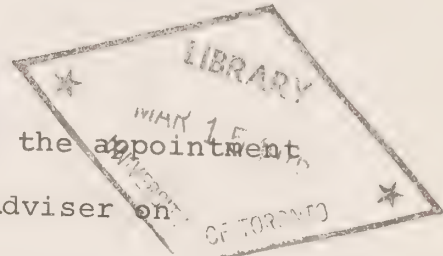
Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

February 26, 1976.

Immediate



CAI
Pm
P66

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment to his office of RICHARD O'HAGAN as Special Adviser on Communications. His responsibilities will include all aspects of public information and media services in the Prime Minister's Office.

As part of the reorganized press relations and public information capacity of the Prime Minister's Office, a Press Secretary and a Director of Communications will be appointed and will report to Mr. O'Hagan. Mr. O'Hagan, whose appointment will become effective April 1, has been assigned since November, 1966, to the Embassy in Washington, as Adviser to the Ambassador on Public Affairs and Senior Canadian Information Officer in the United States with the rank of Minister Counsellor. He has been responsible in that position for assisting in the development and the direction of press, cultural and academic relations and general information programmes. From January, 1961, until April, 1963, Mr. O'Hagan was a Special Assistant to the Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. L.B. Pearson, after which he became Press Secretary to the Prime Minister, serving until he assumed his present duties in Washington.

Mr. O'Hagan, who was born on March 23, 1928, in Woodstock, New Brunswick, has been a journalist and public relations executive.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

February 27, 1976

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. GEORGE PORTEOUS as Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan. He succeeds the Honourable Stephen Worobetz whose term of office expires February 29.

George Porteous was born in Douglas, Scotland in 1903 and educated in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. He received his B.A. from the University of Saskatchewan in 1927.

While attending university he was involved in boys' work with the YMCA in Saskatoon and Victoria, B.C. From 1927 to 1936 he was Boys Work Secretary and later Executive Secretary of the North Branch YMCA in Montreal. In 1936 he was appointed General Secretary of the YMCA in Brantford, Ontario.

Mr. Porteous served overseas as a YMCA Auxiliary Service Officer during the Second World War. He was posted in England and in Hong Kong.

After the war, Mr. Porteous was named Executive Secretary of the Saskatoon Community Chest and Council Inc. In 1959, he became Executive Director of Jubilee Residences, a pioneer residential development for senior citizens under the sponsorship of several service clubs. From 1969 to the present he has worked part-time as programme director of Cosmopolitan Courts, a part of Jubilee Residences.

In 1974, Mr. Porteous received the Order of Canada in recognition of the work he had done in community affairs. He is married, and has two sons.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

CAI
PM
P14
Date: March 26, 1976.

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the following appointments to the Public Service Commission.

MR. EDGAR GALLANT, Chairman of the National Capital Commission, has been appointed Chairman, effective July 1, 1976.

MISS ANITA SZLAZAK, has been appointed Commissioner, effective April 1, 1976.

MR. JOHN EDWARDS has been appointed Commissioner, effective April 1, 1976.



(Biographical Notes Attached)

Edgar Gallant, 51, was born at Egmont Bay, P.E.I. He graduated with his B.A. from the Joliette, Quebec, Classical College in 1946, and received his Master's degree in Social Science and Economics from Laval University in 1949.

Mr. Gallant joined the federal public service in 1949 and in the following 10 years served with the Treasury Board, the Departments of Defence Production and Finance, and the NATO International Secretariat in Paris. From 1959 to 1963 he was Counsellor and Deputy Head of the Canadian Mission to the European Communities in Brussels before returning to the Finance Department as Assistant Director of the Resources and Development Division.

In 1964-65 he was Secretary of the Economic Council of Canada, and for the following three years Director of the Finance Department's Division of Federal-Provincial Relations.

Mr. Gallant joined the Privy Council Office in 1968 as Secretary to the Federal-Provincial Constitutional Conference, and in July, 1969, was appointed Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations. In September, 1971, he was granted a two-year leave of absence to serve as Secretary to the Council of Maritime Premiers. In July 1973, he served as Secretary to the Western Economic Opportunities Conference in Calgary and was appointed Chairman of the National Capital Commission in September 1973.

He is married to Annette Louise Perras of Joliette, Quebec. They have four children.

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Anita Szlazak was born in Fulmer, England on January 1, 1943.

In 1950 her family moved to Regina, where she received her primary and secondary education.

She graduated from the University of Toronto with her B.A. in 1963. In 1964, she attended the College of Europe in Bruges, and received her Certificate of Advanced European Studies (Economics).

From 1964 to 1967, Miss Szlazak worked as a Research Economist with the O.E.C.D. Development Centre in Paris. In 1967, she joined the Department of External Affairs and served in various divisions, including the Eastern Europe Division, the U.S.A. Division and the Economic Bureau.

In 1972, Miss Szlazak joined the Department of Communications as Deputy Director-General of the International Telecommunications Branch. Since 1973, she has held her present position as Director-General of the Telecommunications Branch.

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John Edwards was born in Cairo, Egypt, on October 18, 1940. He received his early schooling in the United Kingdom.

He attended the University of British Columbia, receiving his Bachelors degree in 1961. He did post-graduate work at Cambridge University and Manchester University, where he received his M.A. in Economics in 1967.

Mr. Edwards joined the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1967, and worked as an economist until 1970 when he joined the Treasury Board. Mr. Edwards has held various positions in the Treasury Board since that time; these include that of Planning Officer in the Planning Branch and Director of the Organization Division. He is at present a Policy Advisor in the Planning Branch at the Treasury Board.

Mr. Edwards is married to the former Shirley Edwards.



PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

¹¹¹ Date: April 2nd, 1976

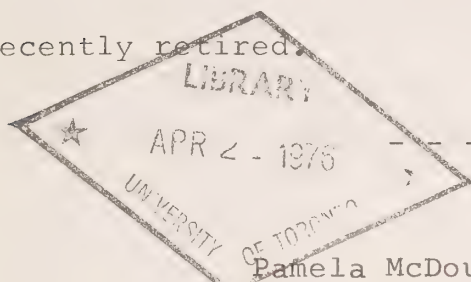
For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

CAI
Pm
P66

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of PAMELA ANN McDOUGALL as Chairman of the Tariff Board.

She replaces Mr. L.E. Couillard who has recently retired.



Pamela McDougall was born in Ottawa, May 9, 1925. She attended Mount Allison University, graduating with her B.Sc. in 1945. Miss McDougall did graduate work at the University of Paris in 1947-48 on a French Government Bursary.

In 1949, Miss McDougall joined the Department of External Affairs and since that time she has held various positions with the Department both in Ottawa and abroad. She served as Second Secretary in Bonn from 1955 to 1957, she was Senior Political Adviser to the I.C.S.C. in Vietnam in 1958-59 and she was First Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in New Delhi from 1961-63. She returned to Ottawa in 1963 and served in the Far Eastern Division of External Affairs until 1968 when she was appointed Ambassador to Poland.

Miss McDougall was seconded to the Privy Council Office in February, 1971, and she was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (External Policy and Defence). In April, 1972, she was named Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Government Operations).

In 1973, Miss McDougall returned to External Affairs to take up her present position as Director General of the Bureau of Economic and Scientific Affairs.



Canada
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

AI
PM
P66
Date: April 7th, 1976

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today that MR. JEAN FORTIER and MR. CHARLES DALFEN have been appointed Vice-Chairmen of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.

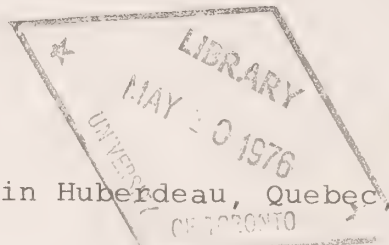
Jean Fortier was born in Huberdeau, Quebec, July 9, 1932. He received his B.A. from the University of Montreal in 1953 and his B.Sc. in 1958. In 1963, he received his Ph.D. in Mathematical Statistics from Stanford University.

In 1953, Mr. Fortier was named President of Jeunesse étudiante catholique and he began a ten-year association with the student movement in Quebec. When his term as President ended in 1955, Mr. Fortier continued his involvement, serving as a film critic in various media and working towards the re-vitalization of the arts in Quebec.

In 1963, he was one of the founding members of the consulting firm Société de mathématiques appliquées (SMA). While with this firm, Mr. Fortier worked on the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, was a consultant to the Quebec Government on the Family Allowance Program and worked with various universities and hospitals in Quebec. From 1964-1969, Mr. Fortier was vice-president of S.M.A. and from 1969-1971, he was president.

Mr. Fortier was elected President of the Liberal Party of Canada (Quebec) in 1971, and he remained there until 1974 when he took up his present teaching position at Laval University.

Mr. Fortier is married and has four sons.



Charles M. Dalfen, 33, was born and educated in Montreal. He received his B.A. from McGill University in 1964, his Bachelor of Philosophy from Oxford in 1966 and his LL.L. from Ottawa University in 1969. He was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1970.

From 1967 to 1970, Mr. Dalfen taught law at Carleton University. In 1970, he was named Director of the Legal and Regulatory Branch at the Department of Communications. During his two years at DOC, he continued to teach at Carleton University on a part-time basis. Mr. Dalfen resumed his academic career on a full-time basis in 1972 when he became a Professor of Law at the University of Toronto.

In 1974, Mr. Dalfen was appointed to his present position as Deputy Minister of Transportation and Communications in the British Columbia government.

Mr. Dalfen is married and has two children.



PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

A1
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66
Date:
April 8th, 1976
le 8 avril 1976

For Release: Immediate
Pour Publication: immédiate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of THE HONOURABLE BRYCE MACKASEY as Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Mr. Mackasey will also continue in his present position as Postmaster General.

Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui la nomination de L'HONORABLE BRYCE MACKASEY comme ministre de la Consommation et des Corporations. M. Mackasey assumera ce nouveau portefeuille de pair avec celui des Postes.

OF TORONTO

(Attached is a list of the Ministry
according to precedence.)

(Ci-joint une liste des membres du
Conseil des ministres du Canada,
par ordre de préséance.)

Le 8 avril 1976



THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

PRIVY COUNCIL - CONSEIL PRIVÉ

(According to Precedence)

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Prime Minister

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp,
President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada

The Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury,
Minister of State for Science and Technology and
Minister of Public Works

The Honourable Jean Marchand,
Minister of the Environment

The Honourable Jean Chrétien,
President of the Treasury Board

The Honourable Bryce Stuart Mackasey,
Postmaster General and Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

The Honourable Donald Stovel Macdonald,
Minister of Finance

The Honourable John Carr Munro,
Minister of Labour

The Honourable Stanley Ronald Basford,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

The Honourable Donald Campbell Jamieson,
Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

LES MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES DU CANADA

(par ordre de préséance)

Le très honorable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Premier ministre

L'honorable Mitchell Sharp,
Président du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada

L'honorable Allan Joseph MacEachen,
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

L'honorable Charles Mills Drury,
ministre d'Etat chargé des Sciences et de la
Technologie et ministre des Travaux publics

L'honorable Jean Marchand,
ministre de l'Environnement

L'honorable Jean Chrétien,
Président du Conseil du Trésor

L'honorable Bryce Stuart Mackasey,
ministre des Postes et ministre de la Consommation
et des Corporations

L'honorable Donald Stovel Macdonald,
ministre des Finances

L'honorable John Carr Munro,
ministre du Travail

L'honorable Stanley Ronald Basford,
ministre de la Justice et Procureur général du Canada

L'honorable Donald Campbell Jamieson,
ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce

The Honourable Robert Knight Andras,
Minister of Manpower and Immigration

The Honourable James Richardson,
Minister of National Defence

The Honourable Otto Emil Lang,
Minister of Transport

The Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer,
Minister of Supply and Services

The Honourable Alastair William Gillespie,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

The Honourable Eugene Francis Whelan,
Minister of Agriculture

The Honourable W. Warren Allmand,
Solicitor General of Canada

The Honourable James Hugh Faulkner,
Secretary of State of Canada

The Honourable Daniel Joseph MacDonald,
Minister of Veterans Affairs

The Honourable Marc Lalonde,
Minister of National Health and Welfare

The Honourable Jeanne Sauvé,
Minister of Communications

The Honourable Raymond Joseph Perrault,
Leader of the Government in the Senate

L'honorable Robert Knight Andras,
ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration

L'honorable James Richardson,
ministre de la Défense nationale

L'honorable Otto Emil Lang,
ministre des Transports

L'honorable Jean-Pierre Goyer,
ministre des Approvisionnements et Services

L'honorable Alastair William Gillespie,
ministre de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources

L'honorable Eugene Francis Whelan,
ministre de l'Agriculture

L'honorable W. Warren Allmand,
Solliciteur général du Canada

L'honorable James Hugh Faulkner,
Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada

L'honorable Daniel Joseph MacDonald,
ministre des Affaires des anciens combattants

L'honorable Marc Lalonde,
ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social

L'honorable Jeanne Sauvé,
ministre des Communications

L'honorable Raymond Joseph Perrault,
Leader du gouvernement au Sénat

The Honourable Barnett Jerome Danson,
Minister of State for Urban Affairs

The Honourable J. Judd Buchanan,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Honourable Roméo LeBlanc,
Minister of State (Fisheries)

The Honourable Marcel Lessard,
Minister of Regional Economic Expansion

The Honourable Jack Sydney George Cullen,
Minister of National Revenue

L'honorable Barnett Jerome Danson,
ministre d'Etat chargé des Affaires urbaines

L'honorable J. Judd Buchanan,
ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

L'honorable Roméo LeBlanc,
ministre d'Etat (Pêches)

L'honorable Marcel Lessard,
ministre de l'Expansion économique régionale

L'honorable Jack Sydney George Cullen,
ministre du Revenu national



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

April 9, 1976.

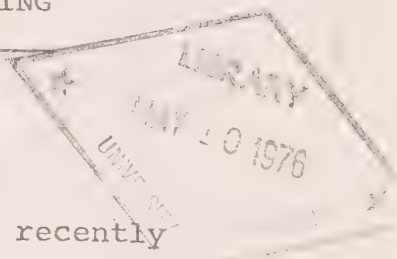
Immediate

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER ON TABLING MATERIAL ON "PATRIATION"

Mr. Speaker:

I wish to table letters I sent recently to the Premiers of the provinces which set forth the essentials of discussions that have been going on during the past year. They are discussions to see if we might find our way out of a constitutional impasse that has frustrated governments of all political persuasions, both federal and provincial, for nearly 50 years. That impasse is the problem of bringing to an end our unique and unenviable distinction as a country of having to go to the Parliament of another country if we want to amend some fundamental parts of our constitution.

I do not intend to go into this problem in any detail. The former Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. Member for Halifax, raised the matter in the Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne on October 2nd, 1974. He said he did not think it was too much to ask that there be agreement "at least on an amendment formula, during the life of this Parliament". I agreed



CAI
PM
-P66

with that view. I hope my agreement is shared by the present Leader of the Opposition. It seemed to be shared by virtually all Hon. Members judging from reactions at that time. In April 1975 I had a meeting with the Premiers of the provinces to discuss the pricing of oil and gas and related issues. I used the occasion to test whether there might be hope of getting the kind of limited agreement to which the Hon. Member for Halifax had referred - agreement on an amendment formula on the basis of which we could bring complete control of our constitution into Canadian hands. The Premiers agreed that it would be worth trying and I asked the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations to visit each of them to explore the possibility further. The letters I am tabling report the results of those discussions.

I think there has been some misunderstanding about the way the government, or I personally, approach this matter. Clearly "patriation" or the achievement of a means of amending our constitution are not "urgent" in the sense that the control of inflation or decisions with regard to energy prices are urgent. Nor are they "priorities" in the same sense as many that the government has established for the determination of new policies or programs. But there are "priorities" of a less tangible kind that are important when societies are buffeted by the uncertainties and the attacks on confidence that we find in the world of today. Affirmations of national will and indications of collective determination to renew and strengthen faith in structures and in values that unite people are symbolic, but they

are important. Such a symbolic affirmation occurred, I think, when the Parliament of Canada adopted our national flag. Does anyone doubt it has strengthened our sense of being "Canadian" or of being united for important purposes? A similar symbolic affirmation could occur if we were seen to attest our faith in our form of government by ending a defect that has flawed it for decades. This is not, perhaps, the kind of thing that should claim a large part of the time of Parliament when other things might press. But I, as Prime Minister, make no apology for saying that it is the kind of thing that we should try to do. We should not be seen constantly to be failing in a matter that relates to the central structure of our national fabric. In short, it is well worth some attention from this Parliament to conclude this piece of national business if we can.

It is for these reasons that I have raised the possibility that Parliament might seek to have "patriation" accomplished without provincial consent if that consent seems impossible to achieve. Clearly it would be a last resort and clearly it should not be on a basis that could affect the distribution of powers or the position of the provinces. It must not provide any means by which Parliament could act unilaterally in future in any area where it cannot do so today since that would erode the essence of our federal system. In my letters I explore three ways Parliament might move for "patriation" without such consequences. I raise these not to recommend them, but rather to explore how we might bring to an end the apparently perpetual impasse. Neither the federal government nor Parliament should accept the proposition

that they can do nothing whatever about a matter of such importance to us as a country.

Mr. Speaker, under Standing Order 41(2), I should like to table in both official languages letters that I sent on March 31st, 1976, to the Premiers of all the provinces, together with a "Form for a Proclamation of the Governor General" which those letters covered.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

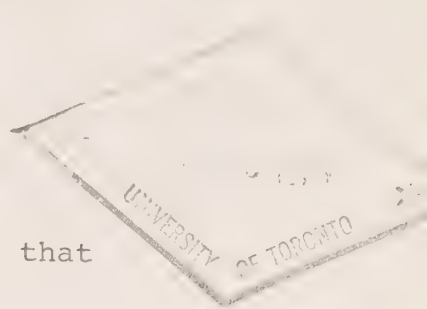
For Release:

Pour Publication:

April 9, 1976.

Immediate

Government
Publications



AI
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P66

The Prime Minister announced today that the Prime Minister of Belgium, His Excellency Mr. Léo Tindemans, will pay an official visit to Canada from April 27 to May 3. Mr. Tindemans will be accompanied by Mrs. Tindemans and also by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Development Aid, Mr. Renaat Van Elslande, and Mrs. Van Elslande.

This visit is in response to an invitation extended by Prime Minister Trudeau during his stay in Belgium in October, 1974. It serves to affirm the desire of the Canadian and Belgian governments to strengthen ties between the two countries.

Mr. Van Elslande will come to Canada at the invitation of the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

During their stay in Canada, Mr. Tindemans and Mr. Van Elslande will visit the Northwest Territories, Quebec and Alberta. In these provinces they will be received by Premiers Bourassa and Lougheed, both of whom made official visits to Belgium in 1974 and 1975, respectively.





OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

1A1
PM
P64
Date: May 10, 1976.

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of Mr. Guy D'Avignon as Chairman of the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, effective July 1, 1976.

Guy D'Avignon, 53, a native of Montreal, is a graduate of McGill University and has had a varied career in the management field in both private industry and the public service.

From 1946 to 1958 when he joined the Civil Service Commission as a management analyst, he held various managerial positions in private industry. In his capacity as a management analyst he undertook major surveys for several federal government departments. In 1963 he was appointed Chief of the Work Study Division of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Mr. D'Avignon left the federal public service in 1964 to become an organization and method analyst for the City of Montreal. He returned to the Public Service Commission in 1966 as Assistant Director of the Staffing Program involving computer system administration, organization and methods, and information services. In 1967 he became Chief of the Selection Standards Division and in 1968 he was named Director-General of Staffing.

In 1971, Mr. D'Avignon was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

He held that position until July, 1972, when he was named Director-General of Information Canada.

For the interim before Mr. D'Avignon takes up his position with the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, he has been appointed a Special Advisor to the Privy Council Office.



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

May 21st, 1976

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. JEAN CHARPENTIER as his Press Secretary. Mr. Charpentier, a domestic and foreign correspondent for the past 10 years, is Paris correspondent for Radio-Canada. He will assume his duties in Ottawa at the beginning of August.

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Jean Patrice Charpentier was born and educated in Ottawa. He received his B.A. from the Collège Stanislas in Montreal and studied law at the University of Montreal.

His career in Journalism began in 1955, when he joined the staff of Le Droit. In 1959, he entered the Parliamentary Press Gallery, where he worked as a correspondent and bureau chief for a number of Ontario and Quebec newspapers, in particular, La Presse.

In January, 1966, after 7 years in the Press Gallery, Mr. Charpentier joined the CBC and became Radio-Canada's first national correspondent in Toronto. In August, 1968, he was posted in London. After working 4 years in London, Mr. Charpentier became CBC's first correspondent in Latin America, stationed in Lima, Peru. During this period, he was actively covering the last years of the Allende regime in Chile and the return of "Peronism" in Argentina.

He was appointed to his present position as Radio-Canada's Paris correspondent in August, 1975.

Mr. Charpentier is president of the CBC Foreign Correspondents' Association. Although an employee of the French network, Mr. Charpentier is thoroughly bilingual and has contributed many reports to the English network of CBC, primarily from Northern Ireland and South America.



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: June 14, 1976.

For Release: On Delivery

Pour Publication (Approximately 9:45 a.m.)

CH
PM
-P66

OPENING REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU
TO THE CONFERENCE OF FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL FIRST MINISTERS
OTTAWA, JUNE 14, 1976

(Text)

You all have a statement (which will be tabled in the House of Commons today), setting out the main lines and principle features of the federal government's proposals for the future financing of major federal-provincial programs for health and post-secondary education.

When we met in Ottawa on May 6, I promised to let you have our proposal in advance of this meeting. Representatives of your governments received copies of the proposal on the 8th of June. I am sure you have given it the most careful attention.

I attach a good deal of importance to the Established Program Financing proposal, which the federal government is putting forward as a basis for discussion with you and your governments. The proposal seems to me to provide a firm basis for putting into place an arrangement which will maintain the high degree of federal-provincial co-operation which now exists in the health field, and which will enhance co-operation in the field of post-secondary education. These services are expensive, but are vital to the community, and it is important that they should continue to be extended -- at a cost that is affordable by individuals, provinces and regions, and by the country as a whole.

(Translation)

I am confident that we will arrive at such an arrangement, provided that together, in the next two days and in the coming months of review and negotiation, we achieve agreement on the main principles and on the important details of program financing and administration.

The programs we are talking about -- hospital insurance, Medicare, and post-secondary education -- involve a great deal of money. In the current fiscal year federal contributions to the provinces under these programs come to more than \$5 billion, including the value of tax transfers. These three programs between them account for 40-45% of all federal cash contributions to the provinces.

But, clearly, as central as the financial issue is, given the huge flows at stake, there are other equally fundamental considerations that deserve our attention. Principles which are important to the future of public policy in Canada and to the way in which we are governed are involved in this discussion. I would like to take a moment to say something about these principles.

The major programs we are discussing, the cost of which has been borne by our two orders of government, have done much to shape a united, purposeful, and progressive Canadian society.

Canadians enjoy enviably high standards of health services and post-secondary education -- standards which are available across Canada. These programs and these standards represent much more than a chart or

statistical table: they are by now part of the fabric of of our society.

(Text)

It remains, however, that we -- at the federal and, I need hardly tell you, at the provincial level -- are both being pulled in opposing directions. Citizens expect high levels of service from government -- but at the same time insist that public sector spending be restrained.

The maintenance of high standards of service across Canada is possible only if the financial, human and organizational resources of both orders of government are pooled. Yet here too we are subjected to conflicting pressures. We Canadians value responsive provincial government, and stress local and regional interests -- while insisting on a strong effective federal government at the centre, and on the constant extension and raising of national standards.

In the practice of federal-provincial relations, the same pressures remain: we Canadians expect our governments to have independent decision-making and a maximum degree of flexibility, even while each of our governments remains acutely conscious of the inescapable interdependence that makes joint policy-making and sometimes joint financing and joint decision-making imperative.

The principles embodied in the statement before you represent our best effort to accommodate these entirely legitimate but conflicting currents. The heart of our proposal lies in its aim to endow the provinces with the highest degree of autonomy and flexibility while ensuring that they retain access to essential federal capacities and resources, in continued partnership with the federal government in the maintenance of these national programs. In this

way our past achievements in providing the nation with these vital services will be safeguarded, and future progress will be made possible. Such progress depends not only on the high dedication and competence of the people working in the two fields -- medical and hospital staff, teachers and university administrators -- but depends also on effective coordination between our two orders of government.

The present arrangements, which will be coming to an end between 1977 and 1980, have served the community well. Their introduction on a Canada-wide basis, and their operation by the provinces, has benefitted all Canadians. But they have, as we all know, given rise to a number of problems. It has proven to be difficult for provincial governments to keep program costs down in fields in which federal matching funds are available. The federal government has been faced with a similar problem in that we have been unable to predict our expenditures, since total expenditures have been subject to decisions made by provinces. Because of this, we have had to impose, for two of the programs, a ceiling on the rate of increase in federal contributions, and notice has had to be given with regard to the third. This has led to difficulties both in the financing by provinces of services, and in provincial planning for the future, given their doubts about the future level of federal participation in the programs.

(Translation)

Apart from such difficulties with the current arrangements, there has also been an important, if subtle, change in the framework of purposes which was part of the *raison d'être* of the original arrangements.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's there seemed to be a consensus that what was required in Canada were "national standards", in the social policy field particularly, standards which suggested a certain homogeneity across the country. Effective programs of national scope were established, but as we all know, Canada is hardly homogeneous.

Canadian federalism in the last ten years demonstrates that the maintenance of national standards need not and ought not to mean "homogeneity". A "national standard" means, simply, that certain broad principles and conditions apply, across Canada, to the important services we are discussing.

The differences between these approaches is fundamental. The evolution of the last ten years testifies, I believe, to the vitality and maturity of Canadian society and Canadian federalism, and fills me with confidence in our capacity to transmit our basic values to the next generation of Canadians. The proposal, then, embodies a commitment to pluralism, while in no way diminishing the sense of national purpose that inspires continued federal participation in health and post-secondary education.

(Text)

The task of ensuring a basic equality for our citizens may well represent the key commitment of any federal government in its governing of Canada. It is, I believe, our duty to see that the poorer people and regions of this country enjoy the same basic standards that many Canadians take for granted.

There have been suggestions made from time to time that the Government of Canada could ensure the attainment of these standards by the transfer of tax room, that is, by reducing federal taxes and thereby enabling the provinces to raise theirs with no added burden on the citizen. I appreciate that the principle of fiscal responsibility is best served when the government that spends the money raises the revenue. The problem, however, is that a given amount of tax room made available by the federal government varies in value from province to province, depending on the wealth of its residents and the strength of its economy. A transfer of tax room which would provide an adequate revenue to cover a major program in a rich province would cover only a fraction of the cost in a poor one.

To make any tax transfer workable, the value of the transfer has to be brought up to some kind of reasonable average across the country, and this can only be done by the Government of Canada exercising its spending power -- that is to say by making cash payments over and above the tax room. The federal government has used that power to provide a system of unconditional equalization payments that we believe is unsurpassed in any federation in the world. In authorizing this exercise of the spending power, the Parliament of Canada demonstrates its legitimate concern that all Canadians have access to reasonable standards of service. In recognizing this, we must also realize that the Parliament of Canada will, from time to time, have an obligation to emphasize what it perceives to be important national objectives. So it has been in the case of health and post-secondary education.

We therefore believe that the federal government should continue to pay a substantial share of program costs and that a substantial part of this contribution must continue to be in the form of cash.

Economies and efficiency undoubtedly stand more chance of being implemented when governments are collecting the revenues which they spend. It seems logical and equitable, therefore, for the federal contribution to be made through an appropriate mix of cash and tax room.

We believe also that arrangements for the financing of these major programs should be placed on a more secure footing. And we also propose that the federal government undertake to maintain its contributions to these programs at a level which will increase at a rate more or less in line with the Gross National Product. This would ensure reasonable growth, without committing an undue proportion of the national wealth to these programs and to the public sector.

We at the federal level, for all the reasons I have already outlined, must remain vitally concerned with these programs. The capacity to legislate and administer programs in the health and education fields is provincial. It is therefore a basic objective of the federal government that the provinces have the means and are able to meet their responsibilities as effectively as possible -- with full flexibility to provide these services in the way that is most fitting for the particular community or region involved.

(Translation)

The Established Program Financing proposal thus embodies a commitment to continued federal-provincial partnership. This partnership naturally requires intergovernmental consultation at the ministerial level, to enable us to consider together matters of national significance. In the health field excellent arrangements already exist. For post-secondary education we still need to establish an appropriate permanent forum. The establishment of such a forum, for the exchange of information and views -- without compromising provincial responsibility for the field -- is a matter to which the federal government, which has to answer to its own electorate for the spending of its funds, attaches a good deal of importance.

We are all, you and your colleagues in provincial government, my colleagues and I in the federal government, moved by the ideal of social justice. We share strong feelings that Canadians should have full opportunity to enjoy basic minimum standards of health, and full opportunity to obtain an education. We care about democracy, which entails the formation of an active and informed citizenry. Education is surely a key to this. We are conscious of the need, to be met in large measure by the provision of quality health and educational services, to ensure the capacity to maintain in Canada an independent and modern society, in which we are able to meet citizens' social and material needs and expectations out of our own human and material resources. A permanent forum for education as for health would enable us to work together to serve the community better.

(Text)

Your view of the Established Program Financing proposal will of course be conditioned by what emerges from our discussions during the coming months of the whole range of intergovernmental fiscal arrangements. Our proposal sets out what seems to me a promising framework within which to situate these discussions. I hope that we can reach agreement on such a framework in the next two days so that we may have a positive basis for dealing with the myriad details which will form a central part of our negotiations.

The fiscal arrangements which are soon to expire helped to shape our institutions and our society during the last ten years. It is our task now to shape the next decade in Canada.





Government
Publication

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: June 15, 1976

For Release: On Delivery

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CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER
DURING SECOND READING DEBATE OF THE
BILL TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
JUNE 15, 1976

(Text)

I am sure that very few if any of us consciously contemplated, when we decided to run for public office, that we would find ourselves playing a decisive role in the resolution of a question as awesome as that of life or death. Yet, here we are, with all our individual limitations, required by the office we hold to make a decision on as profoundly important an issue as has ever divided responsible Canadians.

It is not open to anyone among us to take refuge in the comforting illusion that we are debating nothing more than an abstract theory of criminal justice, and that it will be the cabinet's sole responsibility to decide the actual fate of individual murderers, if this bill is defeated.

I want to make it very clear that, if a majority of Honourable Members vote against abolition, some people are going to be hanged. Their death would be a direct consequence of the negative decision made by this House on this bill.

(Translation)

I say that, Mr. Speaker, not from any desire to be morbid or melodramatic, nor from any desire to try to absolve the cabinet, in advance, of its share of responsibility for the taking of human life in the future, if this bill is defeated.

I say it in order to impress upon the House as strongly as I can that what we will actually be deciding, when we vote on this bill, is not merely how the law of the land will be written, but also whether some human beings will live or die.

At this moment, eleven men are being held in Canadian prisons under sentence of death for the murder of policemen or prison officials. Some have exhausted their rights of appeal. Others have not.

Therefore, while it is impossible to pre-judge how Cabinet will treat any individual case when the time comes to decide whether to invoke the royal prerogative of mercy and commute a death sentence to life imprisonment, it is inevitable that the defeat of this bill would eventually place the hangman's noose around some person's neck. To make that quite clear: if this bill is defeated, some people will certainly hang.

While Members are free to vote as they wish, those who vote against the bill, for whatever reason, cannot escape their personal share of responsibility for the hangings which will take place if the bill is defeated.

It is in that context, Mr. Speaker, that I wish to place my remarks on the issue before us.

Any discussion of capital punishment must begin with the identification of its intended purpose, which is clearly the security of society, the protection of innocent people against the ultimate criminal violence.

It is not that goal which divides us. It is a goal we all share. What divides us is the question of the appropriateness of state execution of murderers as a means of achieving that goal.

It is clear that the protection of innocent people against assaults on their lives and liberty is one of the highest duties of the state. It is equally clear that this duty requires the aggressive and effective prevention, prosecution and punishment of criminal violence. It is essential that people have confidence in the law, essential that they have confidence in the ability of the legal process to protect them against the lawless.

Reinforcing that vital sense of confidence and security is the primary aim of Bill C-83, the companion piece to the bill we are now debating.

Longer mandatory sentences, and the tightening of parole regulations in relation to convicted murderers will give society the assurance it needs that those who have unlawfully taken the life of another will be removed from our midst for a very long time.

Other provisions are designed to restrict the availability of guns, the most common murder weapons, and to strengthen the ability of our police forces to prevent and solve crimes.

There is every reason to believe that such measures will effectively inhibit criminal activity, whereas capital punishment offers no such assurance. That is why the time has come for Parliament to decide whether we should remove capital punishment from the Criminal Code.

The crux of the question before us is whether execution is an effective and therefore justifiable weapon for the state to use in order to deter potential murderers.

There are those who sincerely believe that no man or group of men ever have the right to end a human life. They believe that life is a divine gift which only God has the right to take away. I am not one of those who share that belief.

Our law, from its earliest beginnings, has always recognized the right of an individual to kill another when there exist reasonable grounds for believing that killing an aggressor is necessary to the protection of one's own life or that of another.

Moral philosophers and theologians have recognized for many centuries the right of a country to defend itself in a just war, even when such defence involves the killing of enemies.

(Text)

So the question before us is not whether execution by the state is justifiable per se. The question is whether state execution is an effective deterrent to murder, and therefore a justifiable act of collective self-defence.

The deterrent effect of capital punishment is at the very core of the issue, and since one's moral view of the justification of capital punishment is entirely determined by one's judgement of its deterrent effect, the proper focus of this debate is factual data and logical induction, not moral philosophy. In that sense, the issue before us must be resolved by a practical rather than a moral judgement.

I know there are those who say that execution is justified because it prevents a murderer from ever again committing the same crime. It certainly does. But if you rely on that reasoning, you are killing a man not because his death may deter others from following in his footsteps, but because of what he might possibly do at some future time. To justify such a preventive execution, there would have to be some reasonable grounds for believing that a convicted murderer, if released into society, would murder again. In fact, the probability lies strongly in the other direction.

We know of only four people who have been found guilty of murder by a Canadian court, and convicted of murder a second time. In order to be absolutely sure that no murderer would murder again, we would have to take the lives of all persons convicted of either first or second degree murder, even though the probability is that an infinitesimal percentage of them would ever commit murder again if allowed to live. That's an unacceptably high price to pay in human lives for a sense of security insignificantly greater than we have now. I might ask those who would execute a person to prevent a future murder how they could logically avoid advocating the execution of mentally ill people who are found to have homicidal tendencies?

Well, you may say, let's execute the murderer for the crime he has committed. Let's take a life for a life. Let's remove a savage animal from the human race.

I do not deny that society has the right to punish a criminal, and the right to make the punishment fit the crime, but to kill a man for punishment alone is an act of revenge. Nothing else. Some would prefer to call it retribution, because that word has a nicer sound. But the meaning is the same.

Are we, as a society, so lacking in respect for ourselves, so lacking in hope for human betterment, so socially bankrupt that we are ready to accept state vengeance as our penal philosophy?

Individuals who strike back at the murderer of a loved one, and kill him in a frenzy of passionate grief have sometimes been excused by the courts because they were thought to have temporarily lost control of their reason. I have received letters from the parents and relatives of murder victims, demanding the death penalty for the murderer, and have been deeply sympathetic to the suffering of those who have suffered such a tragic and cruel loss of a loved one.

But the state cannot claim the excuse of blind grief or unreasoning passion when, long after the provocative act, and after calm and deliberate consideration, it kills a man.

My primary concern here is not compassion for the murderer. My concern is for the society which adopts vengeance as an acceptable motive for its collective behaviour. If we make that choice, we will snuff out some of that boundless hope and confidence in ourselves and other people, which has marked our maturing as a free people.

We will have chosen violence as a weapon against the violence we profess to abhor. Who is so confident that he knows for sure that such an official endorsement of violence will not harden the society we were elected to improve, will

not pervade gradually many different relationships in our society? Who is so confident that he knows for sure that acceptance of state violence will not lead to the greater social acceptance of lesser forms of violence among our people?

Vengeance and violence damage and destroy those who adopt them, and lessen respect for the dignity and rights of others among those who condone them.

There is only one other possible justification for capital punishment--the one we started with--the belief that execution of murderers will protect society by acting as a deterrent to the commission of murder by other people.

There are some who adopt an experimental approach to the question of deterrence, like a scientist experimenting with different combinations of chemicals in the search for a new healing drug.

Let's try it, they say, and see if it works. If it does, we'll keep it. If it doesn't, we can always stop using it. Let's not slam the door, they say, on a possibly effective weapon against murder, on some specious philosophical grounds. There are innocent lives at stake. If capital punishment prevents just one murder, they say, it will be adequately justified.

That's compelling rhetoric, but it contains a fatal flaw, namely that we would be experimenting with human lives. Respect for human life is absolutely vital to the rights and freedom we all enjoy. Even the life of the most hardened criminal must be accorded some degree of respect in a free society. If we take that life without proven purpose, without proven necessity, then we weaken dangerously one of the fundamental principles which allow us to live together in peace, harmony and mutual respect.

That is why free peoples have always insisted that the onus is on the person who would interfere with another's

life or liberty to prove that such interference is necessary for the common good. Strictly speaking, therefore, it is not up to me, as an abolitionist, to prove that the execution of murderers will not prevent other murders. It is up to the advocates of capital punishment to prove that it will. If they cannot, their case must fail.

Otherwise, this debate turns into a guessing game, and the lives of human beings become so many chips on the poker table.

That's not good enough. I don't want to hear your guesses about the deterrent value of capital punishment. I don't want to hear about gut feelings. I want proof. Not absolute proof. Not even proof beyond a reasonable doubt. A preponderance of evidence will do. A preponderance of available evidence showing that executions are likely to deter other murders would serve as an adequate justification for the act, an adequate guarantee that a human life was not being taken capriciously.

Show me the evidence that capital punishment anywhere, at any time, has deterred other people from committing murder. My own reading of the speeches made here on this issue since the first week of May, together with the Solicitor-General's daily monitoring of the debate, have indicated that no such evidence has been placed before the House.

The evidence does not exist, neither in the Canadian experience nor in the experience of any other jurisdiction. At best, the statistics are inconclusive. They prove nothing. There is no evidence proving that the use or non-use of capital punishment has had any effect whatsoever on murder rates anywhere in the world.

I must confess I cannot understand why anyone would agree to kill a man without the least shred of assurance that his death would accomplish any worthwhile social purpose.

If penalties applied by the state against law-breakers cannot be justified for their rehabilitative, punitive or deterrent value, they cannot be justified at all--not in a civilized society. Capital punishment fails on all three counts.

To retain it in the Criminal Code of Canada would be to abandon reason in favor of vengeance--to abandon hope and confidence in favor of a despairing acceptance of our inability to cope with violent crime except with violence.

It is because I have an enduring confidence in mankind, and confidence in society's ability to protect itself without taking human life, that I am eager to support this bill and vote for the abolition of capital punishment.



PRESS RELEASE / COMMUNIQUE

Date:

November 3, 1976.

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today he has submitted to His Excellency the Governor General the following changes in his Ministry:

Changes in Departmental Responsibility:

THE HONOURABLE BARNETT JEROME DANSON becomes
Minister of National Defence.

New Appointments to Cabinet:

THE HONOURABLE ANDRE OUELLET becomes
Minister of State for Urban Affairs.

MR. JOSEPH-PHILIPPE GUAY becomes
Minister Without Portfolio.

(Biographical notes attached)

BARNETT J. DANSON, 55, has represented York North constituency in the House since 1968.

Born and raised in Toronto, Mr. Danson served from 1939-45 with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and was a lieutenant. He is a businessman and has been president of Danson Corporation Ltd.

Mr. Danson was Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister for two years 1970-72, and was Vice-Chairman of the Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and Defence. He was appointed to the Cabinet as Minister of State for Urban Affairs in August 1974.

He is married with four sons.

ANDRE OUELLET, 37, has represented Montreal Papineau constituency since winning a by-election in May, 1967.

Born at St. Pascal, Que., he received his B.A. at the University of Ottawa and his law degree from Sherbrooke University. While a student at Ottawa, he was President of the Students' Association there and Vice-President of the National Federation of Canadian University Students.

In 1964 Mr. Ouellet became Special Assistant to the Minister of Justice, Guy Favreau. In 1967 he became special adviser to the Hon. Jean Marchand, leader of the Quebec wing of the Liberal Party. When he entered the House in 1967 he was, at 28, the youngest member of the 27th Parliament. After the 1968 election he was chosen chairman of the Quebec Liberal caucus.

Mr. Ouellet served in 1968 as Vice-Chairman of the House Committee on Justice and Legal Procedure. As Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, he attended international conferences in Europe, Africa and Asia. In 1971 he was named Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Health and Welfare.

In November 1972 Mr. Ouellet was appointed to the Cabinet as Postmaster General, and in August 1974 he became Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. He resigned from the Cabinet March 16, 1976.

He is married to the former Edith Pagé of Charlesbourg, Québec and they have three children.

JOSEPH-PHILIPPE GUAY was born in St. Vital Manitoba in 1915, and was raised and educated in Ste-Anne des Chênes and Winnipeg. During the Second World War he served with the Royal Canadian Navy.

A businessman and owner of Guay's Shoes in St. Boniface, Mr. Guay has been active in community and civic affairs. Following two terms as a councillor, he was elected Mayor of St. Boniface from 1961 to 1968.

Member of Parliament for St. Boniface since 1968, Mr. Guay served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport from 1972 to 1974 and to the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion from 1974 to 1976.

Mr. Guay is married and has seven children.

66
Canada
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Publication

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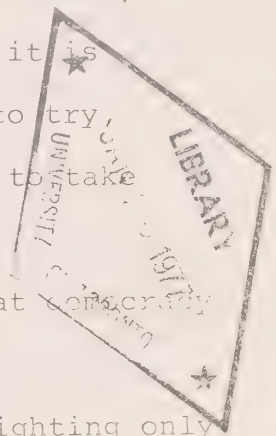
TRANSCRIPT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS
ON NATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO, NOVEMBER 24, 1976

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. To some Canadians last week's election in Quebec has given rise to many hopes. To many other Canadians it has been a cause of great concern, but to all it has posed many questions, and I believe it is incumbent upon me, as Prime Minister of this nation, to try, by way of response to some of these questions, to try to take stock of the current situation.

The first fact that we must acknowledge is that Quebec is in good health in Quebec, and that is good news.

When a young party less than ten years old, fighting only its third general election, can take power, while respecting the democratic liberties, I think this phenomenon has few equals in the world today. It is a victory for thousands of party workers who, with no support other than their faith in an idea, and in their belief in political morality, have taken the Parti Quebecois into power. That is a victory for them, but it is also a source of satisfaction for the great majority of Quebecers who believe in the democratic process, many of whom certainly will hope to use that process to defeat the very ideas of the Parti Quebecois in their day.

The second fact is that Quebec does not believe in separatism. Now, this proposition, perhaps apparently paradoxical, is very easy to demonstrate. The Parti Quebecois was defeated in 1970, and again in 1973; those two elections when it advocated the separation of Quebec, but it won in 1976 when it repeated over



and over again that the issue was not separation of the province, but sound administration of that province.

Thus the separatists themselves do not believe that separatism has the support of Quebecers, and that, for me, is the second piece of good news.

The third fact: Quebecers have chosen a new government; not a new country. Mr. Levesque has no mandate to bring in separation, nor, of course, do I, nor do I have the desire to ask for such a mandate. Consequently, the federal government, and the provincial government will have to co-operate together within the framework of the Constitution, continuing to serve to the utmost the interest of the people of Quebec, just as the federal government, in co-operation with the other provincial governments, seeks to fulfil and serve the interests of the peoples of the other provinces.

But now within provincial jurisdiction, the Quebec government has a very important priority, and will have to face many serious internal problems. The school question, the stability of investments, management-labour relations, to mention only three of the more serious of those as an example. But for other problems, those which come under the jurisdiction of both levels of government, for those problems, the solution can only come through close co-operation with the federal government.

I want to assure the people of Quebec, as I did the very moments after the election, I want to assure them that this co-operation will be forthcoming in every way. In the months that follow very soon now we will be having a whole series of Federal-Provincial Conferences at the ministerial level, at the level of First Ministers. We will have to renew the Anti-Inflation Agreement; we will have to fight together to bring unemployment down; we will have to come to an understanding on the price of oil; we will have to determine a new equalization formula; and we will

have to conclude agreements on health and hospitalization insurance, and we will have to conclude agreements on post-secondary education. Three fields, by the way, in which Canada reimburses the provincial governments for about 50% of their expenses.

Well, now, we should know at the outset that in all these areas the discussion between Ottawa and the provinces will be difficult, but so they will be between the central government, between the Canadian government and the other provinces, and they always have been. It has always been thus, that the provincial Premiers come to Federal-Provincial Conferences demanding more money for their provinces because, naturally, it is easier to ask more money of the federal government than to tax one's own taxpayers to raise taxes within one's own province. Then, of course, there will be the problem of the Constitution.

This involves not only patriation and amending the formula, but, of course, it involves the problem of the sharing of powers between the Canadian government and the provincial governments.

On that subject, and because it seems to be current now that more and more people are thinking that decentralization would be a solution to our problems, I want to point out that the federal government, our government, has already conducted negotiations on the separation of power in 1968, 1969, and 1970. In the course of those discussions we advocated a more flexible, a more functional approach to federalism, a more functional share of jurisdiction, and we will willingly undertake that dialogue once again. It was only interrupted, as a matter of fact, because some provinces, and the rest of us agreed with them, suggested that we proceed rather with the discussion of patriation and the amending formula, interrupting the discussion on the separation of powers, that we proceed with patriation and amending, because at that time it seemed within reach. But we will resume these discussions if and when the provinces want to have a discussion on the separation of powers.

I do want, however, to issue a caution, particularly for those who think that more decentralization, or a new separation of powers would solve our present worries. I say it is a grave illusion to believe that those who seek the breakup of Canada would suddenly cease to pursue their objective simply because the provincial governments have increased their powers in some areas, say, communications or immigration or fiscal powers, or cultural matters.

The question facing us is much more profound. The stakes for Canadians are much more important and the question is this: can Francophones of Quebec consider Canada as their country, or must they feel at home only in Quebec? And you know as well as I know that a new sharing of power between Ottawa and the provinces will never give the answer to that particular question, will never make a Francophone feel more at home in Toronto or in Vancouver than he does in Quebec.

Quebeckers, like citizens of the other provinces, are people. They seek personal fulfillment in a free and independent way. The central question, therefore, is whether this growth of freedom and independence is best assured by Canada, or by Quebec alone. Canadians must think about this brutal question now. Not only think of solving it in words, but by deeds and through their attitudes. In the area of the language problem, of course, but also in the very important areas of regional disparity and social justice.

With the victory of the Parti Quebecois we can no longer afford to postpone these questions by one generation, to put the problem aside for the next generation of Canadians, and in this sense, the crisis is real; the crisis is now, and the challenge is immediate. I believe that Canada cannot, indeed, that Canada must not survive by force. The country will only remain united if it should only remain united -- if its citizens want to live together in one civil society.

History created this country from the meeting of two realities; the French and the English realities. Then these were enriched by the contribution of people from all parts of the world, but this coming together, this meeting, this encounter of realities, though at times difficult to accept, and hard to practise, this encounter has, itself, become the fabric of our life as a nation, the source of our individuality, the very cornerstone of our identity as a people.

Our forefathers willed this country into being. Time, circumstance and pure will cemented us together in a unique national enterprise, and that enterprise, by flying in the face of all expectations, of all experiences, of all conventional wisdom, that enterprise provides the world with a lesson in fraternity.

This extraordinary undertaking is so advanced on the road to liberty, so advanced in the way of social justice and of prosperity, that to abandon it now would be to sin against the spirit; to sin against humanity.

I have known Rene Levesque for many years, some twenty years. I personally know many of his colleagues. I respect their intelligence and their dedication. We all believe in equality; we all want liberty and equality and democracy for the citizens of this country, but we disagree profoundly on the means to be employed.

My disagreement with Mr. Levesque, dating back some ten years, arises out of my conviction that there is room in Canada for all Canadians. He, on the other hand, probably not without regret -- perhaps even with sadness -- he, on the other hand, believes the opposite. He has, therefore, surrounded himself with a strong core of blood brothers, and he speaks to the rest of Canada as one speaks to good neighbours.

For myself, I believe that it is possible to be, at the same time, a good Canadian and a good Quebecker. Just as it is possible to be a good Canadian and a good Nova Scotian, or a good British Columbian. And I will fight to the end against anyone who wants to prevent me from being both.

Today I am addressing all Canadians, as I have since I have taken office. I am speaking to you as to my fellow citizens. I am speaking to you of a deeper brotherhood than that of blood, of a fraternity of hope and of charity in the scriptural sense, for if the Canadian nation must survive, it will only survive in mutual respect and in love for one another.

Each of you, each of us, must work towards that goal with our every fibre in the reality of our daily lives. You can be assured that, as your Prime Minister, and as a consequence, as your servant and fellow Canadian, I will continue to work towards these objectives with all my strength.

Goodnight.

Canada



Government
Public

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Date:

December 3, 1976.

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate

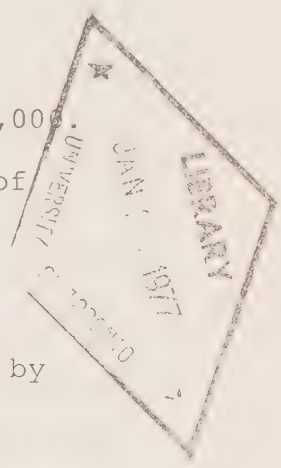
The Prime Minister announced today that
MR. STUART MILTON HODGSON, Commissioner of the Northwest
Territories, will receive the Outstanding Achievement Award
of the Public Service for 1976.

The Outstanding Achievement Award is granted
under the Incentive Award Plan of the Public Service of
Canada and consists of a citation and an honorarium of \$5,000.
The recipient is chosen by a selection committee made up of
prominent Canadians appointed by the Prime Minister from
outside the Public Service.

This year the selection committee was chaired by
Mr. H. Harrison McCain, Chairman of McCain Foods Ltd.,
Florenceville, N.B. The other members were: Mr. Michel
Vennat, a partner in the firm of Stikeman, Elliott, Tamaki,
Mercier and Robb, of Montreal; Mr. Harold Corrigan, President
Alcan Canada Products Ltd., Toronto; Mr. Ivan MacMillan,
President, Palliser Wheat Growers Association, Regina, and
Mrs. Jane Heffelfinger, Director of Resources, Simon Fraser
University, Burnaby, B.C.

The Outstanding Achievement Award is one of the four
programs which make up the Incentive Award Plan. The others
are the Suggestion Award Program which is open to Public Servants
up to and including middle-management levels; the Merit Award
Program which is aimed at all levels of Public Servants; and
the Long Service Award Program for those who have served the
federal government for 25 years.

(biographical notes attached)



STUART MILTON HODGSON was born in Vancouver, B.C., April 1, 1924, and attended public and high schools in Vancouver.

He was employed in the B.C. lumber industry from 1940 to 1942. Mr. Hodgson served with the Royal Canadian Navy during World War II, and took part in the Murmansk convoy run to Russia.

After the war he returned to the lumber industry and became active in the affairs of the International Woodworkers of America. For a period of sixteen years he was Financial Secretary of local 1-217 (Vancouver local) the largest Canadian local in the union, serving two years as Executive Board Member and eight years as Vice-President, Western Canadian Regional Council No. 1, International Woodworkers of America. He also served for six years as member, Executive Council of the former Canadian Congress of Labour and in this capacity was C.C.L. delegate to the 4th World Congress, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in 1955 at Vienna, Austria.

In 1964, Mr. Hodgson was appointed to the Northwest Territories Council to represent labour, and in July 1965 was named Deputy Commissioner. He became Commissioner in 1967, the first non-civil servant ever to hold the position. Within six months of his appointment, he succeeded in having the Northwest Territories government administration moved from Ottawa to Yellowknife, the then newly-established capital of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Hodgson has received a number of awards, including the Centennial Medal, and The Order of Canada Medal of Service (1970).

Mr. Hodgson is married and has two children.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

February 4, 1977.

For Release:

For Publication:

Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. PAUL M. TELLIER to the Federal-Provincial Relations Office. Mr. Tellier, who is presently Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries and the Environment will become Deputy Secretary (Coordination) effective February 14, 1977.

In this capacity, Mr. Tellier will head a new unit within the Federal-Provincial Relations Office. This unit will be entrusted with the planning and coordination of studies and activities to be undertaken by federal departments and agencies to meet current challenges to national unity.

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PAUL M. TELLIER, 37, was born in Joliette, Quebec. He holds degrees in Arts, Law and Public Administration from the Universities of Ottawa, Montreal and Oxford, and was admitted to the Quebec Bar in 1963. He was a Professor at the University of Montreal in 1966, and has continued to lecture in Political Science and Constitutional Law, at the Universities of Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa.

Mr. Tellier became Executive Assistant to the Federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources in 1967. He has served in the Privy Council Office, where he was involved in Constitutional Review and later became Assistant Secretary to the Federal Cabinet. In 1970, Mr. Tellier became Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet of the Quebec Government. He returned to the Federal Government as Director-General, Urban Policy Branch, Ministry of State for Urban Affairs.

In January, 1974, Mr. Tellier joined the Public Service Commission as Co-ordinator of the Official Languages Program, a position he held until his appointment as Executive Director in March 1975. He has been Senior Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of Fisheries and the Environment since May 1976.



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

April 15, 1977
le 15 avril 1977

Pour Publication:

Immediate
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The Prime Minister announces the appointment of Mr. Bernard Ostry, Secretary General of the National Museums of Canada, to coordinate the Federal Government's activities as they relate to the celebration of Canada Day this July 1st. The Government attaches considerable importance to this day, and the necessity of observing it in an appropriate manner.

Mr. Ostry has been asked to develop plans and to report to the Government on them through the minister responsible for the celebrations, the Honourable John Roberts, Secretary of State. Mr. Roberts will be announcing programme details subsequently. In his work, Mr. Ostry will be collaborating with the Department of the Secretary of State and other departments and agencies of the Federal Government as well as with elements in the private sector.

Le Premier ministre vient de désigner M. Bernard

Ostry, secrétaire général des Musées nationaux du Canada, coordonnateur des célébrations que le Gouvernement fédéral organisera à l'occasion de la Fête du Canada, le 1^{er} juillet. Le Gouvernement attache une grande importance à cette fête et tient à ce qu'elle soit célébrée comme il convient.

M. Ostry se voit ainsi confier la tâche d'établir un Programme et de le faire connaître au Gouvernement par l'entremise du ministre chargé de la Fête, l'honorable John Roberts, secrétaire d'Etat. M. Roberts annoncera plus tard les détails du programme. M. Ostry s'acquittera de ses fonctions de concert avec les fonctionnaires du Secrétariat d'Etat, ainsi que d'autres ministères et organismes fédéraux, sans oublier la participation du secteur privé.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

February 22, 1977.

For Release:

For Publication: On Delivery

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER
TO A JOINT SESSION OF U.S. CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 22, 1977

(Text)

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Congress:

For much more than a century, individual Canadians, in countless ways and on countless occasions, have expressed to Americans their friendship. Today, as Prime Minister I am given the opportunity to express those feelings collectively before the elected representatives of the American people.

I do so with pride, and with conviction.

(Translation)

I speak to you as a fellow Parliamentarian, honoured, as are all Canadians, by your invitation to appear in this historic chamber. Here, on the spot where so many of your distinguished leaders have stood, I express to you the most cordial of greetings. The warmth of your welcome reinforces what I have always known: that a Canadian in the United States is among friends.

(Text)

The friendship between our two countries is so basic, so non-negotiable, that it has long since been regarded by others as the standard for enlightened international relations. No Canadian leader would be permitted by his electorate consciously to weaken it. Indeed, no Canadian leader would wish to, and certainly not this one.

Simply stated, our histories record that for more than a century millions upon millions of Canadians and Americans have known one another, liked one another, and trusted one another.

2/ Canadians are not capable of living in isolation from you anymore than we are desirous of doing so. We have benefitted from your stimulus; we have profited from your vitality.

Throughout your history, you have been inspired by a remarkably large number of gifted leaders who have displayed stunning foresight, oft-times in the face of then popular sentiments. In this city which bears his name, on the anniversary of his birthday, George Washington's words bear repeating. In a message familiar to all of you in this chamber, he said: "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness".

At a moment in the history of mankind when men and women cannot escape from the knowledge that the only hope for humanity is the willingness of peoples of differing complexions and cultures and beliefs to live peaceably together, you have not forsaken Washington's high standards. You have chosen to declare your belief in the protection of minorities, in the richness of diversity, in the necessity of accommodation. You have contributed new fibre to that seamless fabric we call the history of mankind - that stumbling, incoherent quest by individuals and by nations for freedom and dignity.

Liberty and the pursuit of happiness have not been theoretical concepts for Americans, nor have they been regarded as elusive goals. You have sought each with vigour, and shared with all mankind the joy and the creativity which are the products of freedom. You have illustrated throughout your history the resiliency, the dedication and the inherent decency of American society.

The United States achievement in recent years of conducting a great social revolution - overcoming difficulties of immense complication and obdurateness, and doing so through the democratic process - is surely a model for all nations devoted to the dignity of the human condition. Freedom-loving men and women everywhere are the beneficiaries of your example. Not the least among them are Canadians, for whom the United States has long been the single most important

3/ external influence - the weather only excepted.

We in Canada, facing internal tensions with roots extending back to the 17th century, have much to gain from the wisdom and discipline and patience which you, in this country, in this generation, have brought to bear to reduce racial tensions, to broaden legal rights, to provide opportunity to all.

Canadians long ago determined to govern themselves by a parliamentary system which favours the flowering of basic aspirations - for freedom, for justice, for individual dignity. The rule of law, sovereignty of parliament, a broad sharing of power with the provinces, and official support of the pluralistic nature of Canadian society have combined to create in Canada a community where freedom thrives to an extent not exceeded anywhere else, a community where equality of opportunity between people and between regions is a constant goal.

The success of our efforts in the first century following confederation was promising, but by no means complete. We created a society of individual liberty and of respect for human rights. We produced an economic standard of living which approaches your own. We have not, however, created the conditions in which French-speaking Canadians have felt they were fully equal or could fully develop the richness of the culture they had inherited. And therein is the source of our central problem today. That is why a minority of the people of Quebec feel they should leave Canada and strike out in a country of their own. The newly elected government of that province asserts a policy that reflects that minority view despite the fact that during the election campaign it sought a mandate for good government, and not a mandate for separation from Canada.

The accommodation of two vigorous language groups has been, in varying fashion, the policy of every Canadian government since Confederation. The reason is clear. Within Quebec, over 80 per cent of the population speak French as their first or only language. In Canada as a whole, nearly one-fifth of the people speak no language but French. Thus

1/ from generation to generation there has been handed down the belief that a country could be built in freedom and equality with two languages and with a multitude of cultures.

I am confident it can be done. I say to you with all the certainty I can command that Canada's unity will not be fractured. Accommodations will be made; revisions will take place. We shall succeed.

There will have to be changes in some of our attitudes; there will have to be a greater comprehension of one another across the barrier of language difference. Both English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians will have to become more aware of the richness that diversity brings and less irritated by the problems it presents. We may have to revise some aspects of our constitution so that the Canadian federation can be seen by six and a half million French-speaking Canadians to be the strongest bulwark against submersion by 220 million English-speaking North Americans.

These very figures illustrate dramatically the sense of insecurity of French Canada. But separation would not alter the arithmetic; it would merely increase the exposure.

Nor would the separation of Quebec contribute in any fashion to the confidence of the many cultural minorities of diverse origin who dwell throughout Canada. These communities have been encouraged for decades to retain their own identities and to preserve their own cultures. They have done so and flourished, nowhere more spectacularly than in the prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The sudden departure of Quebec would signify the tragic failure of our pluralist dream, the fracturing of our cultural mosaic, and would likely remove much of the determination of Canadians to protect their cultural minorities.

Problems of this magnitude cannot be wished away. They can be solved, however, by the institutions we have created for our own governance. Those institutions belong to all Canadians, to me as a Quebecker as much as to my fellow citizens from the other provinces. And because these institutions are democratically structured, because their members are freely elected, they are capable of reflecting

5/ changes and of responding to the popular will.

I am confident that we in Canada are well along in the course of devising a society as free of prejudice and fear, as full of understanding and generosity, as respectful of individuality and beauty, as receptive to change and innovation, as exists anywhere. Our nation is the encounter of two of the most important cultures of western civilization, to which countless other strains are being added.

Most Canadians understand that the rupture of their country would be an aberrant departure from the norms they themselves have set, a crime against the history of mankind; for I am innocest enough to suggest that a failure of this always-varied, often-illustrious Canadian social experiment would create shock waves of disbelief among those all over the world who are committed to the proposition that among man's noblest endeavours are those communities in which persons of diverse origins live, love, work and find mutual benefit.

Canadians are conscious of the effort required of them to maintain in healthy working order not only their own nation but as well the North American neighborhood in which they flourish. A wholesome relationship with our mutual friend Mexico and a robust partnership with the United States are both, in our eyes, highly desirable. To those ends we have contributed much energy. And you in this country have reciprocated to the point where our relationship forms a model admired by much of the world - one moulded from the elements of mutual respect and supported by the vigour of disciplined cooperation.

We have built together one of the world's largest and most efficient transportation and power generating systems in the form of the St. Lawrence Seaway. We have conceived and established the world's oldest, continuously functioning binational arbitral tribunal - the International Joint Commission. We have joined together in many parts of the world in defence of freedom and in the relief of want. We have created oft-times original techniques of environmental

6/ management, or emergency and disaster assistance, of air and sea traffic control, of movements of people, goods and services - the latter so successfully that the value of our trade and the volume of visitors back and forth exceeds several times over that of any other two countries in the world. It is no wonder that we are each so interested in the continued social stability and economic prosperity of the other.

Nor should we be surprised that the desire of the American and Canadian peoples to understand and help one another sometimes adopts unusual forms. In what other two countries in the world could there be reproduced the scene of tens of thousands of people in a Montreal baseball park identifying totally with one team against the other, forgetting all the while that every single player on each is American, and a similar scene in the Washington hockey arena where thousands of spectators identify totally with one team against another, forgetting that virtually every player on the ice is Canadian.

Thus do the images blur, and sometimes do they lead to chafing. Yet how civilized are the responses! How temperate are the replies! We threaten to black out your television commercials! You launch fusillades of anti-trust proceedings! Such admirable substitutes for hostility!

More important than the occasional incident of disagreement is the continuing process of management which we have successfully incorporated into our relationship. It is a process which succeeds through careful attention, through consultation, and through awareness on both sides of the border that problems can arise which are attributable neither to intent nor neglect, but to the disproportionate size of our two populations and the resulting imbalance of our economic strength.

Those differences will likely always lead us in Canada to attempt to ensure that there be maintained a climate for the expression of Canadian culture. We will surely also be sensitive to the need for the domestic control of our economic environment. As well, in a country visited annually by extreme cold over its entire land mass, a country so far-flung that transportation has always posed almost

insuperable problems, the wise conservation of our energy resources assumes a compelling dimension. And for a people devoted throughout their history to accommodating themselves with the harshness, as well as the beauty, of their natural surroundings, we will respond with vigour to any threat of pollution or despoliation be it from an indigenous or from an external source.

Our continent, however, is not the world. Increasingly it is evident that the same sense of neighbourhood which has served so well our North American interests must be extended to all parts of the globe and to all members of the human race. Increasingly, the welfare and human dignity of others will be the measurement of our own condition. I share with President Carter his belief that in this activity we will achieve success.

Even as we have moved away from the cold war era of political and military confrontation, however, there exists another danger: one of rigidity in our response to the current challenges of poverty, hunger, environmental degradation, and nuclear proliferation. Our ability to respond adequately to these issues will in some measure be determined by our willingness to recognize them as the new obstacles to peace. Sadly, however, our pursuit of peace in these respects has all too often been little more imaginative than was our sometimes blind grappling with absolutes in the international political sphere. Moreover, we have failed to mobilize adequately the full support of our electorates for the construction of a new world order.

The reasons are not hard to find. In these struggles there is no single tyrant, no simple ideological contest. We are engaged in a complex of issues of overwhelming proportions yet with few identifiable labels. Who, after all, feels stirred to oratorical heights at the mention of commodity price stabilization or full fuel cycle nuclear

8/ safeguards or special drawing rights? Yet these are the kind of issues that will determine the stability of tomorrow's world. They will require innovative solutions and cooperative endeavour, for these struggles are not against human beings: they are struggles with and for human beings, in a common cause of global dimensions.

It is to the United States that the world looks for leadership in these vital activities. It has been in large measure your fervour and your direction that has inspired a quarter century of far-flung accomplishment in political organization, industrial development and international trade. Without your dedicated participation, the many constructive activities now in one stage or another, in the several fields of energy, economics, trade, disarmament and development, will not flourish as they must.

My message today is not a solicitous plea for continued United States involvement. It is an enthusiastic pledge of spirited Canadian support in the pursuit of those causes in which we both believe. It is as well an encouragement to our mutual re-dedication at this important moment in our histories to a global ethic of confidence in our fellow men.

In that same address to which I referred some minutes ago, George Washington warned against "the insidious wiles of foreign influence" and the desirability of steering "clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." Yet here I stand, a foreigner, endeavouring - whether insidiously or not you will have to judge - to urge America ever more permanently into new alliances. That I dare do so is a measure not only of the bond which links Canadians to you, but as well of the spirit of America. Thom. Paine's words of two centuries ago are as valid today

9/ as when he uttered them: -

"My country is the world, and my religion is to do good."

In your continued quest of those ideals, ladies and gentlemen, all Canadians wish you Godspeed.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

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Date: April 7, 1977.

For Release: On Delivery

Pour Publication:

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER
CHARTER DAY CEREMONIES, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, APRIL 7, 1977

President Saxon, Members of the University
Community:

My first words must be ones of pleasure and thanks to have been given this opportunity to participate with you in your Charter Day activities.

I'm far from certain that I know the way to San José, but I had no trouble finding Berkeley.

It is difficult to keep in mind, standing in this beautiful theatre, scented with the bouquet of spring flowers, that winter snow still lies deep in the wooded hills opposite Ottawa. Climate and distance have each left an indelible mark on the character of Canada and contribute much, I am convinced, to the attitudes of individual Canadians toward their own country and to the world about them.

But the same factors of untracked space and often inhospitable climate are also familiar to many parts of this country. They were faced, and challenged, by the earliest explorers more than three centuries ago when the first major probes into the centre of this continent were begun almost simultaneously from the north-east and from the south-west.

A vast land mass separates San Diego and Santa Catalina from Sept Iles and Rivière du Loup, and undoubtedly an equally large cultural divide. Yet the history of those places and their surrounding territories tells us something important about the

beginnings of our two great nations and of the nature of our two societies. Coronado struck out from the Gulf of California in 1540, three quarters of a century before the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts, and marched through Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Kansas - almost to the Nebraska border. Jacques Cartier, a contemporary of Coronado, sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1535 and opened the way for the settlement of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain seven decades later. The impact of these men and of those who followed them remains still in the south-western United States and in the eastern regions of Canada. Many of the distinctive qualities of our countries are attributable to the early, and enduring, cultural imprint of persons of non-English origin, Spanish here, French in Canada. That's one reason why I, hailing from a community called Montreal, feel such an affinity to the people of San Francisco.

That is a reason, too, why I am so confident that the pressing need for compassion and cooperation among the peoples of the world will be understood, and responded to, by Americans and Canadians. Our national experiences are not identical, yet each illustrates the potential for human triumph that exists in democratic societies of broad ethnic base.

As technology becomes more specialized, and issues become increasingly complex, there may be no more important duty in the whole world than for men and women of good will to insist that human benefit be the dominant standard by which activities are measured. The initiative, indeed the inspiration, for such an attitude will surely be found within societies such as ours which have chosen consciously to become macrocosms. We in Canada and you in the United States have learned through experience that diversity brings richness beyond measure in artistic achievement, in cultural accomplishment, in social enlightenment. That same experience has taught us as well, however, that not everyone in our two countries regards those advantages as self-evident. Neither country has escaped the tensions which

accompany social variety but this fact, I think, makes us more understanding of difficulties elsewhere, and outsiders more willing to accept our experience as a credible model for their own social progress. Social revolutions of the kind that have taken place in the last decade in the United States will have immense impact on all outsiders who are willing to look honestly at what you have done in providing opportunity and participation to your black and hispanic minorities. Close as are Canadians to you, not many are aware, for example, that some 20 million Americans claim Spanish as their mother tongue. That is a number not significantly less than the total population of Canada.

Thus have geography and ethnic diversity left a similar imprint on our two countries. But Canadians also feel an affinity in time to this great university, Mr. President. We do so because the birth of this institution in 1868 followed by only some months the formal birth of Canada on July 1, 1867. That decade of the 1860s was a remarkably creative period, and not just in institutional or political terms.

No observer can help but be struck by the extraordinary number of creative artists active during that period in history. Flaubert, Baudelaire, Zola, Jules Verne, Victor Hugo, Degas, Monet, Cezanne, Renoir, Offenbach, Bizet, Gounod, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Trollope, Browning, Swinburne, Rossetti, Ruskin, Emily Dickinson, Mark Twain, Herman Melville, Walt Whitman, Kreighoff, Ibsen, Nietzsche, Wagner, Brahms, Verdi - the list is endless. These persons were all then in their prime. From their pens and their brushes flowed a turbulent stream of original achievement, regarded still as unmatched in its cultural dimensions. And regarded still as a source of stimulation and as a tribute to the quality of the human spirit. Yet in the 50 year period following 1868, and coincidental with these triumphs of the human spirit, the

nations of the west plunged into a series of brutal, destructive wars which spread to four continents and which continued almost without pause through that entire period. The carnage and the destruction wrought havoc with consequences which extend to this day.

These conflicts were certainly not the product of a flowering of art, but neither were they deterred by art. Historians and social scientists have revealed to us that the roots of social unrest ran deep in the Victorian period and seemed all-too-often to be untouched by the great scientific discoveries and cultural accomplishments which distinguished that era. How, then, can we, in an age of The Jefferson Starship and Andy Warhol, determine that our generation shall not fall into the same series of errors; that it will not live in several unrelated compartments, indifferent and uncaring, pursuing contradictory goals and sowing the seeds for conflict of unprecedented dimensions? And what, in this respect, is the role of those of us who have been given the priceless opportunity, in libraries and laboratories, to seek truth and to pursue the secret of understanding?

In our quest we might do worse than to commence with some reflection on the essential symmetry displayed by nature in its atomic building blocks. The discipline and regularity of pattern of these structures permits their extension or repetition indefinitely in any direction without danger of schism or imbalance.

Human beings are far from identical in mode or manner and we are familiar with the evil and the repression of regimes which have attempted to enforce uniformity on their populaces. The genius of mankind, we firmly believe, is found in individual motivation. Nevertheless, society, in its totality, must reflect a degree of symmetry or the inequities and imbalances which have led so often in the past to social turmoil may visit us again, and this time on a horrendous scale.

I sense a need for all men and women to recognize and emphasize their own humanity, to ensure that it not lie dormant beneath layers of information or power or wealth or indifference. Our ability to interact constructively, and our willingness to relate in a humanistic fashion, will be the determining factor in our success or failure, not as communities or countries, but possibly as an entire species. Today the power and the reach of man-made devices guarantee that our fate is of global proportions.

Coronado and Cartier lived in simpler times. So, too, in a different way did Cézanne and Rimsky-Korsakov. The first two were unswerving in their belief in their God, in the superiority of their race and their civilization, and in the righteousness of their mission. The second two were members of a society that was dedicated to propositions of elitism, that regarded charity as one of the most ennobling of human characteristics, and that pondered not for one minute whether egalitarianism was either wise or possible - oblivious of the presence in its midst of Karl Marx and the conditions which produced Das Kapital.

Today we are denied the confidence of earlier centuries. And we face as a result the dangers of uncertainty, and as well the erraticism which appears in the absence of dedication. Our successful pursuit of materialism has brought to North America unprecedented benefit and launched tens of millions of persons into an era of leisure and contemplation undreamed of fifty years ago. Yet we know within us that an element is missing.

We have no desire to return to the iniquities and the narrowness of an earlier century; we are not willing to accept the indifference and the self-delusion which marked so much of the Victorian era. Yet is there one of us here who does not hunger to participate in an age of exploration and adventure; a single member of this great university community who does not dream of the excitement that permeated the academic world in the time

of Darwin? Perhaps all of us at one time or another have agreed with that social commentator who wrote some time ago that "of all decades in our history, a wise man would choose the eighteen-fifties to be young in."

Mr. President, I suggest that time has proved that man's comment false. I dare to believe that in the nineteen seventies we are on the threshold of a period of creativity and understanding that in years to come will make men - and women - grateful that they chose to be young in this decade. I sense that both adventure and excitement are within our grasp. But they are of a different sort than those of the past.

The challenges that faced previous great explorers and scientists were those of the unknown: the extent of the new world, the location of a north-west passage, the source of the Nile, the structure of matter, the properties of light. The challenges that face us today are all the more inhibiting because they represent the known: the growth of population, the degradation of the biosphere, the rapid consumption of non-renewable resources, the perils of nuclear proliferation, the imbalance of economic benefits, and the disparity of human liberties. There is another difference as well. We are not permitted today any sense of leisure in our analysis of these problems. Statistics and pressures bear down upon us with crushing force, situations change with bewildering speed. Our search for harmony and our need for equilibrium is possessed of an urgency that did not visit either Magellan or Kelvin.

Nor among us who have been favoured with the opportunity of education is there any element of voluntariness. Gentlemen adventurers we are not, nor dilettante explorers. Those of us alive today are not possessed of this planet in fee simple; ours is a usufructuary interest which gives to us the role of stewards - to protect and enhance for all mankind,

and for future generations, this globe and each of its species in a wholesome and consistent fashion. Mr. President, we have no alternative but to become engaged. Now.

In this respect I am pleased to see that on this campus, which was so instrumental in protecting freedom of speech in 1964, there is still room in this amphitheatre to express support for various concerns, with many of which I am in sympathy.

The measure of our success will not be found in terms of survival. A people whose inheritance spans the ages from Socrates to Aaron Copland is surely not content with bare sustenance, nor will it accept as inevitable or sufficient that physical and spiritual nourishment be arbitrarily denied to any. Our commitment is demanded. A commitment of performance, not promise.

Symmetry and equilibrium and harmony are not empty concepts to which tribute can be paid periodically. There is nothing seasonal or cyclical about the broad economic disparities which contribute to such despair within our countries and throughout the world; there is nothing ephemeral about our realization that institutions of government and techniques of problem-solving are all-too-often unreliable and ineffective.

Inspired, perhaps, by the great men and women of history, we must renew our sense of purpose and revise our sense of confidence. At stake in this decade is far more than simply our standard of living; at stake is our condition as free men and women. It is for us to devise - and to devise in the coming decade, for we dare not believe that any greater period of time is available to us - a symbiosis of unprecedented proportions. One element is the dignity and freedom of individual human beings. The other is quite distinct. It is the worldwide institutional system which reflects the structured nature of modern life.

Is it foolish to believe that we can create a global community of interdependent support; one in which men and women can pursue their individual dreams and exercise their individual eccentricities? I don't think so. Both elements of the symbiosis are needed. Both elements are possible. I suggest that we would be the instruments of our own destruction were we to forsake individual human rights in our quest for a needed world balance. Equally we would be nearsighted if we attempted to achieve symmetry in circumstances that were not catholic in their content and global in their scope.

Many years ago a great international lawyer argued that no single state could be totally sovereign and recognize the same condition in other states. His faultless logic introduced the modern era of a community of interdependent nations. That logic applies with even greater force within a society where the rights and freedoms of an individual must be tailored to ensure that their practice does not curtail those of others. This requirement is called law and is defined in beautiful language by your sister university Harvard as "those wise restraints that make men free".

The yearning for jurisprudential equilibrium is not of recent origin, but the factors involved have varied considerably. We are not engaged in this decade in a contest between the Pope and Galileo to determine the primacy of dogma over scientific conjecture. Nor is this a debate between Burton and Speke over the location of the Mountains of the Moon. The adventure in which we are engaged, the trial in which we are participating, is one which may well decide the future of the democratic process. I do not think, Mr. President, that I overstate the case.

About us are hundreds of millions of persons with an unprecedented interest in our activities and an unlimited expectation in our ability to assist them to improve their circumstances. We in the industrialized democracies are being watched and measured. Our techniques, our standards, our attitudes, our successes and failures are being compared with the record of the totalitarian states.

The reason is not difficult to detect. The great decisions concerning form of political system and philosophy of social structure have not yet been taken in many of the newly independent countries. Those decisions will not be taken in isolation of our ability to respond to the challenges which face us both national and international. What is our attitude toward the deprivation of human rights within our own countries? How do we deal with evidence of immorality or discrimination within our own social structures, be these governmental or in the private sector? How do we respond to the needs of our minorities, our indigenous peoples, our poor, our deprived? How do we react to the plight of those two billion people in the world who eke out an existence on an annual income of less than two hundred dollars? In our answers to these questions are we being assessed. Our motivation, our discipline, and our sense of responsibility are all being measured.

The standards employed for this purpose are not foreign to us. The criteria are not alien to our experience. Those whose decisions about forms of government are still pending watch our competence in governing ourselves. They look to our willingness to care for others. They seek evidence of our involvement in the great moral issues of our time - brotherly love, fair play, concern.

We in the older democracies are not without some triumphant precedents: the impressive commitment and generous performance of the United States during the days of the Marshall Plan is one such; another is the creative initiative of Canadians and Americans who jointly conceived the Bretton Woods agreements; still another is the brilliant accomplishment of the participants in the 1945 San Francisco conference. These successes were monumental in their time and set the scene brilliantly for the international order of the post-war period. We require now an equally brilliant and equally disciplined, though conceptually modified, series of acts to prepare for and establish the international order of the final decades of this century. I'm confident that we shall succeed. To do so, however, we must make progress in each of several vital areas.

It can be done. There is nothing inconsistent, after all, about an unpolluted environment, effective government, compassion toward one's fellow man, and a just world polity. They are constituent parts of a single whole; the process of combining them leads to mutual re-enforcement. We may draw some lessons from the Indians and Eskimos who have inhabited this continent since long prior to the arrival of Coronado or Cartier, and who understand the vital importance of balance. From them we can learn of environmental awareness and of a host of social principles, as well as something of our own responsibilities.

Walt Whitman sang of our necessary odyssey towards a more reasoned and harmonious world, towards a rolling earth, with these words:

No politics, song, religion, behavior, or what not,
is of account, unless it compare with the amplitude
of the earth,
Unless it face the exactness, vitality, impartiality,
rectitude of the earth.

We are not able in this year 1977 to take decisions or to design policies which will not be noticed or which will not affect people in all other parts of the world. Events in our age are too interrelated, issues are too interdependent, to believe that any of us individually, let alone any of us in association or community, are not contributors of some element in a seamless process. But what excitement this knowledge adds to our lives! What sense of responsibility should flow from this awareness. And what opportunity is ours, Mr. President, for deeds of great merit and lasting significance!

Never before in history has mankind been possessed of the knowledge and of the means to bring benefit to so many. To accomplish this task, our perspectives must remain as wide as the globe itself, yet our concern must extend to every individual upon it. In that way we will not falter or submit

to the false temptation of life in a compartment, where the mass and the momentum of economic, environmental and social forces would soon destroy our balance and deny for decades to come the likelihood of some degree of harmony and equilibrium. The task is not easy. No worthwhile task ever was. Euclid told Ptolemy twenty-three centuries ago that there "is no royal road to geometry". Nor today is there a simple path to a just society. I dare believe, however, that honour attaches to those who believe in its attraction, and who engage in its pursuit.

In this magnificent setting you call Berkeley, in this great community of scholars that has contributed so much to man's understanding of his universe and of himself, lest we relax and cease too soon our efforts, I suggest, Mr. President, that we mark this occasion by remembering the words employed by Robert Frost to express his sense of purpose and dedication:

The woods are lovely, dark and deep
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Government
Publications

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

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Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

April 21, 1977.

Immediate

The Prime Minister today announced that MR. JOHN HENRY HORNER will be sworn into the Privy Council and be appointed Minister Without Portfolio.

As Minister Without Portfolio, Mr. Horner, whose long service in Parliament together with his wide experience in ranching and farming in Alberta, coupled with his deep interest in western industrial development, will bring a special sensitivity to the interests and needs of Alberta and of all Western Canada. With his western colleagues, he will play a major role in shaping and explaining government policy in Western Canada.

The HON. JOSEPH-PHILIPPE GUAY, Minister Without Portfolio, will be sworn into the Privy Council as Minister of State (Multiculturalism). In his new responsibilities, the Hon. Mr. Guay will assist the Secretary of State, the Hon. John Roberts, in the latter's responsibilities for the Government's multicultural activities. Prior to this change, responsibility for multiculturalism has been discharged by the Minister of Labour, the Hon. John Munro, in co-operation with the Secretary of State. In view, however, of the Minister of Labour's important role in the development of decontrol policies, and given the continuing emphasis of the Government on multiculturalism, the responsibility will now pass to a separate member of the cabinet.

(biographical notes attached)

Born on July 20th, 1927 in Blaine Lake, Saskatchewan, MR. HORNER has resided in Pollockville, Alberta since 1947.

Educated at the Olds School of Agriculture and the University of Alberta, Mr. Horner was first elected to Parliament in 1958 and has been returned to office in the seven General Elections since.

Mr. Horner is a parliamentarian, an Alberta rancher and businessman. Over the past 19 years he has served on the House of Commons Standing Committee on Transport and Communications. In the minority Parliament of 1972-74 he was nominated as Chairman of this Committee by the N.D.P. and elected, and in 1974 was nominated Chairman by the Liberals and again elected unanimously. He has also worked extensively on the House of Commons Standing Committees of Agriculture, Banking and Finance.

He travelled to Europe with the Defence Committee, was a member of the N.A.T.O. Delegation to Brussels and was an Observer to the United Nations when Communist China took its seat.

He is married and has three sons.

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JOSEPH-PHILIPPE GUAY was born in St. Vital Manitoba in 1915, and was raised and educated in Ste-Anne des Chênes and Winnipeg. During the Second World War he served with the Royal Canadian Navy.

A businessman and owner of Guay's Shoes in St. Boniface, Mr. Guay has been active in community and civic affairs. Following two terms as a councillor, he was elected Mayor of St. Boniface from 1961 to 1968.

Member of Parliament for St. Boniface since 1968, Mr. Guay served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport from 1972 to 1974 and to the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion from 1974 to 1976.

Mr. Guay was appointed Minister Without Portfolio November 3, 1976.

He is married and has seven children.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: April 25, 1977

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

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P 66

The Prime Minister's Office announced today that Prime Minister Trudeau will visit Iceland on May 6, 1977, at the invitation of Prime Minister Geir Hallgrimsson. Mr. Trudeau will continue on to London to attend the Downing Street Summit, May 7 and 8, and the opening session of the North Atlantic Council Ministerial Meeting, May 10 and 11.

The Prime Minister has also accepted the invitation of the President of the French Republic, Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, to dine at the Elysee Palace on May 12, in Paris, before returning to Ottawa.

The Downing Street Summit is the third of a series of meetings of the leaders of the major industrialized democracies. Those states participating will be Canada, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States. The most recent meeting took place in Puerto Rico in June of 1976.

The NATO ministerial meeting will be attended this year in its initial phase by the leaders of each of the fifteen member nations. Heads of government of the NATO states gathered together most recently in Brussels in May, 1975.



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

April 28, 1977.

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. BASIL ROBINSON as Northern Pipeline Commissioner. Mr. Robinson will report to the Prime Minister and will be responsible for co-ordinating all advice to the Government on the need for a northern gas pipeline, the choices open to the Government and the advantages and disadvantages of each. He will assist the Government in assimilating the existing analyses carried out by departments, the reports of the Berger Commission, the U.S. Federal Power Commission, the National Energy Board and the two panels operating in the Yukon. Mr. Robinson's role will be to ensure the Cabinet has before it all the analysis and advice required to take a decision which accords with the broad national interest.

Mr. Robinson will not replace the on-going work in the many government departments concerned with this issue, and these departments will continue to be the primary point of contact for outside groups to make their point of view known to the Government.

During Prime Minister Trudeau's recent visit to Washington, President Carter announced that James Schlesinger, Assistant to the President, would co-ordinate the U.S. position on the northern gas pipeline; Mr. Robinson will consult closely with Mr. Schlesinger and his officials.

Mr. Robinson is at present Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; he will be leaving this position very shortly to spend full time in his new role as Northern Pipeline Commissioner. He has previously been Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and has had a long career in the public service.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

~~May~~ Date: 8, 1977.

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

JOINT DECLARATION
DOWNING STREET SUMMIT CONFERENCE
LONDON, May 8, 1977

In two days of intensive discussion at Downing Street we have agreed on how we can best help to promote the well-being both of our own countries and of others.

The world economy has to be seen as a whole; it involves not only co-operation among national governments but also strengthening appropriate international organizations. We were reinforced in our awareness of the interrelationship of all the issues before us, as well as our own interdependence. We are determined to respond collectively to the challenges of the future.

Our most urgent task is to create more jobs while continuing to reduce inflation. Inflation does not reduce unemployment. On the contrary it is one of its major causes. We are particularly concerned about the problem of unemployment among young people. We have agreed that there will be an exchange of experience and ideas on providing the young with job opportunities.

We commit our governments to stated economic growth targets or to stabilization policies which, taken as a whole, should provide a basis for sustained non-inflationary growth, in our own countries and world-wide and for reduction of imbalances in international payments.

Improved financing facilities are needed. The international monetary fund must play a prominent role. We commit ourselves to seek additional resources for the IMF and support the linkage of its lending practices to the adoption of appropriate stabilization policies.

We will provide strong political leadership to expand opportunities for trade to strengthen the open international trading system, which will increase job opportunities. We reject protectionism: it would foster unemployment, increase inflation and undermine the welfare of our peoples. We will give a new impetus to the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Our objective is to make substantive progress in key areas in 1977. In this field structural changes in the world economy must be taken into consideration.

We will further conserve energy and increase and diversify energy production, so that we reduce our dependence on oil. We agree on the need to increase nuclear energy to help meet the world's energy requirements. We commit ourselves to do this while reducing the risks of nuclear proliferation. We are launching an urgent study to determine how best to fulfil these purposes.

The world economy can only grow on a sustained and equitable basis if developing countries share in that growth. We are agreed to do all in our power to achieve a successful conclusion of the CIEC and we commit ourselves to a continued constructive dialogue with developing countries. We aim to increase the flow of aid and other real resources to those countries.

We invite the COMECON countries to do the same. We support multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, whose general resources should be increased sufficiently to permit its lending to rise in real terms. We stress the importance of secure private investments to foster world economic progress.

To carry out these tasks we need the assistance and co-operation of others. We will seek that co-operation in appropriate international institutions, such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the IMF, the GATT and OECD. Those among us whose countries are members of the European Economic Community intend to make their efforts within its framework.

In our discussions we have reached substantial agreement. Our firm purpose is now to put that agreement into action. We shall review progress on all the measures we have discussed here at Downing Street in order to maintain the momentum of recovery. The message of the Downing Street Summit is thus one of confidence:

In the continuing strength of our societies and the proven democratic principles that give them vitality; that we are undertaking the measures needed to overcome problems and achieve a more prosperous future.

APPENDIX TO DOWNING STREET SUMMIT DECLARATION

WORLD ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Since 1975 the world economic situation has been improving gradually. Serious problems, however, still persist in all of our countries. Our most urgent task is to create jobs while continuing to reduce inflation. Inflation is not a remedy to unemployment but one of its major causes. Progress in the fight against inflation has been uneven. The needs for adjustment between surplus and deficit countries remain large. The world has not yet fully adjusted to the depressive effects of the 1974 oil price rise.

We commit our governments to targets for growth and stabilization which vary from country to country but which, taken as a whole, should provide a basis for sustained non-inflationary growth world-wide.

Some of our countries have adopted reasonably expansionist growth targets for 1977. The governments of these countries will keep their policies under review, and commit themselves to adopt further policies, if needed to achieve their stated target rates and to contribute to the adjustment of payments imbalances. Others are pursuing stabilization policies designed to provide a basis for sustained growth without increasing inflationary expectations. The governments of these countries will continue to pursue those goals.

These two sets of policies are interrelated. Those of the first group of countries should help to create an environment conducive to expansion in the

others without adding to inflation. Only if growth rates can be maintained in the first group and increased in the second, and inflation tackled successfully in both, can unemployment be reduced.

We are particularly concerned about the problem of unemployment among young people. Therefore we shall promote the training of young people in order to build a skilled and flexible labour force so that they can be ready to take advantage of the upturn in economic activity as it develops. All of our governments, individually or collectively, are taking appropriate measures to this end. We must learn as much as possible from each other and agree to exchange experiences and ideas.

Success in managing our domestic economies will not only strengthen world economic growth but also contribute to success in four other main economic fields to which we now turn: balance of payments financing, trade, energy and north/south relations. Progress in these fields will in turn contribute to world economic recovery.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FINANCING

For some years to come oil-importing nations, as a group, will be facing substantial payments deficits and importing capital from OPEC nations to finance them. The deficit for the current year could run as high as \$45 billion. Only through a reduction in our dependence on imported oil and a rise in the capacity of oil-producing nations to import can that deficit be reduced.

This deficit needs to be distributed among the oil-consuming nations in a pattern compatible with their ability to attract capital on a continuing basis. The need for adjustment to this pattern remains large, and it will take much international co-operation, and determined action by surplus as well as deficit countries, if continuing progress is to be made. Strategies of adjustment in the deficit countries must include emphasis on elimination of domestic sources of inflation and improvement in international cost-price relationships. It is important that industrial countries in relatively strong payments positions should ensure continued adequate expansion of domestic demand, within prudent limits. Moreover these countries, as well as other countries in strong payments positions, should promote increased flows of long-term capital exports.

The International Monetary Fund must play a prominent role in balance of payments financing and adjustment. We therefore strongly endorse the recent agreement of the interim committee of the IMF to seek additional resources for that organization and to link IMF lending to the adoption of appropriate stabilization policies. These added resources will strengthen the ability of the IMF to encourage and assist member countries in adopting policies which will limit payments deficits and warrant their financing through the private markets. These resources should be used with the conditionality and flexibility required to encourage an appropriate pace of adjustment.

This IMF proposal should facilitate the maintenance of reasonable levels of economic activity and reduce the danger of resort to trade and payments restrictions. It demonstrates co-operation between

oil-exporting nations, industrial nations in stronger financial positions, and the IMF. It will contribute materially to the health and progress of the world economy. In pursuit of this objective, we also reaffirm our intention to strive to increase monetary stability.

We agreed that the international monetary and financial system, in its new and agreed legal framework, should be strengthened by the early implementation of the increase in quotas. We will work towards any early agreement within the IMF on another increase in the quotas of that organization.

TRADE

We are committed to providing strong political leadership for the global effort to expand opportunities for trade and to strengthen the open international trading system. Achievement of these goals is central to world economic prosperity and the effective resolution of economic problems faced by both developed and developing countries throughout the world.

Policies of protectionism foster unemployment, increase inflation and undermine the welfare of our peoples. We are therefore agreed on the need to maintain our political commitment to an open and non-discriminatory world trading system. We will seek both nationally and through the appropriate international institutions to promote solutions that create new jobs and consumer benefits through expanded trade and to avoid approaches which restrict trade.

The Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations must be pursued vigorously. The continuing economic difficulties make it even more essential to achieve the objectives of the Tokyo Declaration and to negotiate a comprehensive set of agreements to the maximum benefit of all. Toward this end, we will seek this year to achieve substantive progress in such key areas as:

- (1) A tariff reduction plan of broadest possible application designed to achieve a substantial cut and harmonisation and in certain cases the elimination of tariffs;
- (2) Codes, agreements and other measures that will facilitate a significant reduction of non-tariff barriers to trade and the avoidance of new barriers in the future and that will take into account the structural changes which have taken place in the world economy;
- (3) A mutually acceptable approach to agriculture that will achieve increased expansion and stabilization of trade, and greater assurance of world food supplies.

Such progress should not remove the right of individual countries under existing international agreements to avoid significant market disruption.

While seeking to conclude comprehensive and balanced agreements on the basis of reciprocity among all industrial countries we are determined, in accordance with the aims of the Tokyo Declaration, to ensure that the agreements provide special benefits to developing countries.

We welcome the action taken by governments to reduce counter-productive competition in officially supported credits and propose that substantial further efforts be made this year to improve and extend the present consensus in this area.

We consider that irregular practices and improper conduct should be eliminated from international trade, banking and commerce, and we welcome the work being done toward international agreements prohibiting illicit payments.

ENERGY

We welcome the measures taken by a number of governments to increase energy conservation, and most recently the programme announced by the President of the United States. The increase in demand for energy and oil imports continues at a rate which places excessive pressure on the world's depleting hydrocarbon resources. We agree therefore on the need to do everything possible to strengthen our efforts still further.

We are committed to national and joint efforts to limit energy demand and to increase and diversify supplies. There will need to be greater exchanges of technology and joint research and development aimed at more efficient energy use, improved recovery and use of coal and other conventional resources and the development of new energy sources.

Increasing reliance will have to be placed on nuclear energy to satisfy growing energy requirements and to help diversify sources of energy. This should be done with the utmost precaution with respect to the generation and dissemination of material that can be used for nuclear weapons. Our objective is to meet the world's energy needs and to make peaceful use of nuclear energy

widely available, while avoiding the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons. We are also agreed that, in order to be effective, non-proliferation policies should as far as possible be acceptable to both industrialized and developing countries alike. To this end, we are undertaking a preliminary analysis to be completed within two months of the best means of advancing these objectives, including the study of terms of reference for international fuel cycle evaluation.

The oil-importing developing countries have special problems both in securing and in paying for the energy supplies needed to sustain their economic development programmes. They require additional help in expanding their domestic energy production and to this end we hope the World Bank, as its resources grow, will give special emphasis to projects that serve this purpose.

We intend to do our utmost to ensure, during this transitional period, that the energy market functions harmoniously, in particular through strict conservation measures and the development of all our energy resources, we hope very much that the oil-producing countries will take these efforts into account and will make their contribution as well.

We believe that these activities are essential to enable all countries to have continuing energy supplies now and for the future at reasonable prices consistent with sustained non-inflationary economic growth: and we intend through all useful channels to concert our policies in continued consultation and co-operation with each other and with other countries.

NORTH/SOUTH RELATIONS

The world economy can only grow on a sustained and equitable basis if developing countries share in that growth. Progress has been made. The industrial countries have maintained an open market system despite a deep recession. They have increased aid flows, especially to poorer nations. Some \$8 billion will be available from the IDA for these nations over the next three years, as we join others in fulfilling pledges to its fifth replenishment. The IMF has made available to developing countries, under its compensatory financing facility nearly an additional \$2 billion last year. An international fund for agricultural development has been created, based on common efforts by the developed OPEC, and other developing nations.

The progress and the spirit of co-operation that have emerged can serve as an excellent base for further steps. The next step will be the successful conclusion of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation and we agreed to do all in our power to achieve this.

We shall work:

- (1) To increase the flow of aid and other real resources from the industrial to developing countries, particularly to the 800 million people who now live in absolute poverty; and to improve the effectiveness of aid;
- (2) To facilitate developing countries access to sources of international finance;
- (3) To support such multilateral lending institutions as the World Bank, whose lending capacity we believe will have to be increased in the years ahead to permit its lending to increase in real terms and widen in scope;

- (4) To promote the secure investment needed to foster world economic development;
- (5) To secure productive results from negotiations about the stabilization of commodity prices and the creation of a common fund for individual buffer stock agreements and to consider problems of the stabilization of export earnings of developing countries; and
- (6) To continue to improve access in a non-disruptive way to the markets of industrial countries for the products of developing nations.

It is desirable that these actions by developed and developing countries be assessed and concerted in relation to each other and to the larger goals that our countries share. We hope that the World Bank, together with the IMF, will consult with other developed and developing countries in exploring how this could best be done.

The well-being of the developed and developing nations are bound up together. The developing countries growing prosperity between industrial countries, as the latter's growth benefits developing nations. Both developed and developing nations have a mutual interest in maintaining a climate conducive to stable growth worldwide.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

May 11, 1977.

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL
FINAL COMMUNIQUE

The North Atlantic Council met in London on 10th
11th May 1977 with the participation of Heads of State and
Government.

2. The essential purpose of the Alliance is to safeguard the independence and security of its members, enabling them to promote the values of democracy and respect for human rights, individual freedom, justice and social progress, and to make possible the creation of a lasting structure of peace. The allies are firmly resolved to maintain and enhance the effectiveness of the Alliance and the ties which unite them.

3. Although there have been some improvements in East-West relations in recent years, elements of instability and uncertainty persist. Of particular concern is the continuing growth in the strength of offensive capabilities of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries. In these circumstances, the allies emphasise the need for the Alliance to maintain at an adequate level the forces required for the common defence and for deterrence. They are resolved to strengthen their mutual support, efforts and co-operation.

4. The allies are determined to co-operate closely in all aspects of defence production. Their aims are to achieve the most effective use of available resources and to preserve and promote the strong industrial and technological capability which is essential for the defence of the Alliance and to develop a more balanced relationship between European and North American members of the Alliance in the procurement of defence equipment. The means of deepening this co-operation should be reviewed in appropriate fora.

5. Leaders of states taking part in the integrated defence structure of the Alliance requested their Defence Ministers to initiate and develop a long-term programme to enable NATO forces to meet the changing defence needs of the 1980s and to review the manner in which the Alliance implements its defence programmes to ensure more effective follow-through.

6. At the same time, the allies reaffirm their conviction that security in Europe and in the world, without which detente could not produce its beneficial effects, cannot be achieved by statements of intent, but requires concrete efforts to reduce the level of armaments through realistic measures of disarmament and arms control. They will continue to move towards this goal in a manner consistent with allied security, while recognizing that progress also depends on a constructive attitude on the part of the Soviet Union and East European states.

7. The allies warmly welcome the efforts of the United States to negotiate with the Soviet Union an agreement to limit and reduce strategic arms which takes into account allied interests.

8. With respect to MBFR, the participating allies emphasize the importance they attach to these negotiations, the goal of which is to contribute to a more stable relationship and to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe. They call for a positive response to the additional offer they made to the Warsaw Pact countries in December 1975, and reaffirm their overall objective of establishing approximate parity in ground forces in the form of a common collective ceiling for ground force manpower and the reduction of the disparity in tanks, which would ensure undiminished security at a lower level of forces.

9. The collective security ensured by the Alliance in addition to enhancing global stability, provides the strength and confidence that enable the member countries to persevere in their efforts to lessen the tensions between East and West and to increase progressively the areas of co-operation. In this connection, the allied leaders requested the Council in Permanent Session to make a fresh study of long-term trends in East-West relations and to assess their implications for the Alliance. Improvement in East-West relations will depend on the extent to which all concerned show moderation and self restraint both in Europe and in other parts of the world. With regard to Berlin and Germany as a whole, the other allies fully associated themselves with the views expressed by the Heads of State and Government of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany in their statement of 9th May 1977, and noted in particular that the strict observance and full implementation of the quadripartite agreement of 3rd September 1971 are essential to the strengthening of detente, the maintenance of security and the development of co-operation throughout Europe.

10. The allies stress the great importance they attach to the implementation by the CSCE signatory states of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. There has been limited progress in certain fields. While welcoming this, the allies emphasize that much still remains to be done if the potential of the Final Act is to be realized both in terms of inter-state relations and in the lives of the inhabitants of all the countries concerned. The forthcoming Belgrade meeting will provide a useful opportunity for a thorough review of the implementation of the Final Act, and for an exchange of views on ways of developing the process of detente in the future. At that meeting the allies will work for a constructive outcome which will promote better relations between the participating states and be beneficial to all their peoples.

11. The allies recognize as wholly legitimate the aspiration of people throughout the world to human rights and fundamental freedoms. They are convinced that respect for these rights and freedoms, in accordance with the commitments accepted by governments in the Charter of the United Nations and in other international documents including the Helsinki Final Act, is essential for peace, friendship and co-operation among nations.

12. The allied leaders reaffirm their support for an equitable world system in which all countries, developing as well as developed, will see their best interests served and which can sustain the economic progress of all. They intend to mobilize their efforts towards the attainment of that objective, in the appropriate fora. They invite the Warsaw Pact countries to do the same.

13. Recognizing the vitality and vigour shown by the Alliance over the years, the allied leaders reaffirm their determination to maintain and strengthen their close association and cohesion within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty. On that firm foundation they will persevere in the task of building a more just and peaceful world.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:
May 12, 1977.

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

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The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. MICHEL GAUVIN, O.C., DSO, Consul General to Strasbourg, France, as Canadian Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen and Federal Coordinator of Her Majesty's Visit and that of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Mr. Gauvin will be reporting directly to the Secretary of State, The Honourable John Roberts.

The Queen will be visiting the National Capital Region from October 14 to October 19. In the course of the visit Her Majesty will participate in a number of events to celebrate her Silver Jubilee. The Queen will be accompanied by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, will visit Alberta from July 5 to July 8, 1977.

Details of both visits and the programme of Silver Jubilee celebrations will be announced later.

(Biographical notes attached)

Michel Gauvin was born in Québec City on April 7, 1919. He received his Bachelors degree in Letters from the Collège St-Charles Garnier in 1939 and he studied economics and political science at Laval University in 1940. In 1949 he received his B.A. from Carleton College.

In September, 1940, Mr. Gauvin joined the Canadian Army. He served overseas in Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany and was made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

Mr. Gauvin, who is at present the Consul General to Strasbourg, France, joined the Department of External Affairs in 1947. He served abroad in Ankara, Lisbon and Leopoldville and as Adviser on Canadian Delegations to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Indochina.

Mr. Gauvin has been Canadian Ambassador to Ethiopia, the Malagasy Republic and Portugal from 1965 to 1970, and served as Ambassador to Greece from 1970 to December 1975, before assuming his present post of Consul General to Strasbourg. Mr. Gauvin interrupted his assignment in Athens to accept the temporary assignment in 1973 as Head of the Canadian Delegations to the International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS) with headquarters in Saigon. In 1974 he was made an officer of the Order of Canada.

Mr. Gauvin was responsible for the arrangements for the Queen's visit to the Montreal Olympics, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in July 1976.

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT
MEETING IN LONDON, 8-15 JUNE 1977



FINAL COMMUNIQUE

1. Commonwealth Heads of Government met in London from 8 to 15 June, 1977. Of the 33 countries who attended the Meeting, 26 were represented by their Presidents or Prime Ministers. The British Prime Minister was in the Chair.
2. Heads of Government sent a message of felicitations to Her Majesty the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth and expressed their special pleasure at meeting in London on the occasion of Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee. They also expressed their gratitude to the British Government for its generous hospitality.
3. Heads of Government warmly welcomed Papua New Guinea and the Seychelles who had become members of the Commonwealth since their last Meeting in Kingston.
4. Heads of Government expressed their satisfaction at the growing contribution which the Commonwealth was making to further the cause of development and international co-operation. They reaffirmed their confidence in its capacity to serve the international community and to play a significant part in promoting the cause of wider international co-operation and understanding.

World and Commonwealth Trends

5. In reviewing world trends, Heads of Government were deeply conscious of the fundamental changes taking place in international relations. They recognised that those relations, as reflected for

example by the increasing strength and influence of the non-aligned movement and the potential for broadening the character and meaning of detente, were becoming less characterised by ideological polarities or by traditional concepts of power. For many of the issues which divide the world no lasting settlement was possible which was not based on an ethic of social justice, the eradication of racism, apartheid and colonialism, and a respect for human rights in the widest sense. They recognised that power in the world no longer depended exclusively on the military capacity or economic strength of the major powers.

6. It was clear that certain considerations which had engaged Heads of Government in the past, including especially the disparity between the rich and the poor nations, were now perceived as essential elements in global interdependence. One such element was the increasing awareness of the dependence of many industrialised countries on sources of energy and raw materials beyond their borders. Another was the need to make efficient and equitable use of the world's energy resources including uranium, which however requires universal non-discriminatory safeguards in order to reduce the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation and also facilitate the objective of nuclear disarmament. These and other considerations underlined the reality of interdependence for all countries and gave the continuing crisis of poverty afflicting the developing countries practical as well as moral dimensions.

7. In a situation in which there was an increasing diffusion of power Heads of Government, from their different perspectives, agreed that a recognition by all countries of the full implications of interdependence was the only basis on which a global consensus could be established. They recognised that such a consensus must encompass political as well as economic elements and the acceptance of new structures and systems. Heads of Government believed that

the Commonwealth with its unique potential for fostering co-operation among its diverse membership could significantly assist the international community in advancing global accord. They reaffirmed their commitment to use the Commonwealth relationship in practical ways in pursuit of this objective.

Southern Africa

8. Heads of Government reviewed the situation in Southern Africa and took note of a number of significant developments which had taken place since they last met together in Kingston. They expressed satisfaction that the attainment of independence by Mozambique and Angola had greatly strengthened the cause of liberation throughout the entire region. They reaffirmed their total support for the struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia and for the just demands of the oppressed in South Africa. They recognised, however, that events had moved into a phase of acute crisis.

9. In this connection they expressed deep concern over the increasing danger to international peace and security in view of the dramatic escalation of the armed struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia arising from the continuing intransigence of the racist minority regimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the failure of efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement.

10. In particular they condemned the repeated threats to and violations of the territorial integrity of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia as exemplified by the recent attack on and occupation of Mozambican territory by the armed forces of the illegal Smith regime.

11. Heads of Government were also concerned over the exodus of thousands of refugees including the flight of many students and school children to neighbouring countries as a result of the escalating harassment and brutal repression by the minority regimes. In addition they took account of the deepening crisis in Namibia caused by South Africa's persistent defiance of the United Nations and the international community as a whole.

12. Heads of Government recognised that the capacity of the racist minority regimes to survive is in large measure due to the continuing material, military and economic support which they receive through collaboration with external sources.

13. Heads of Government agreed that these grave developments warrant the most urgent and effective action to ensure the speedy liberation of the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa and renewed their commitment to this end.

14. Heads of Government reiterated that the independence of Zimbabwe must be achieved on the basis of majority rule. They recognised therefore that it is necessary to mobilise and exert maximum pressure on the illegal Smith regime. In this connection they noted that the armed struggle has become complementary to other efforts including a negotiated settlement and agreed that its maintenance was inevitable. While Heads of Government welcomed the renewed attempts to reach a negotiated settlement, doubts were expressed about the prospects of their success. In this connection Heads of Government noted the statement of the administering power regarding its timetable for the independence of Zimbabwe in 1978. Heads of Government recognised that a genuine settlement must involve agreement not only on appropriate constitutional changes but also on practical measures to ensure the transfer of effective power to a majority government. In this connection they expressed their deep conviction that a negotiated settlement must entail not only the removal of the illegal Smith regime but also the dismantling of its apparatus of repression, in order to pave the way for the creation of police and armed forces which would be responsive to the needs of the people of Zimbabwe and ensure the orderly and effective transfer of power. Heads of Government however recalled that so far all efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement had foundered on the sustained intransigence of the illegal regime.

15. Heads of Government condemned South Africa for the military and economic support which it continues to give to the illegal regime. In particular, they deplored and condemned the provision of military equipment and the supply of petroleum and petroleum products which buttress the illegal regime. They therefore called on South Africa to desist forthwith from complicity in repression and on all countries to take effective steps to ensure that South Africa no longer sustains the illegal regime in defiance of the Resolutions of the Security Council.

16. Heads of Government considered the Report of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee. They noted that massive evasions continue to take place which enable the Rhodesian economy to survive and in some sectors also to expand. They were particularly concerned that these evasions are being systematically facilitated and their prevention inhibited by the policies and legislation of various countries maintained in defiance of the Charter of the United Nations. They recognised that ways must be found of frustrating these subterfuges. They recognised that the breach of sanctions, particularly in respect of petroleum and petroleum products, is a crucial factor in the survival of the illegal regime. Heads of Government requested the Committee to undertake urgently a study on the matter and make recommendations. They also undertook to re-examine legislation with a view to strengthening enforcement procedures in their respective countries so as to prohibit the export, by their corporate entities and nationals, of petroleum and petroleum products which might find their way to Rhodesia. They further undertook to persuade other countries to take similar steps. More generally Heads of Government agreed to take action at the international level for the reinforcement and extension of sanctions. In approving the Report of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee, Heads of Government paid tribute to the sacrifices made by Mozambique in applying sanctions against Rhodesia. They also authorised the Committee to keep under review developments in Southern Africa as a whole and to work in close collaboration with the United Nations in this regard.

17. Heads of Government condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of and its military presence in Namibia. They recognised that the heroic people of Namibia have had to resort to several methods, including the armed struggle, to achieve their liberation. They reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. They also reaffirmed the right of the people of Namibia to choose their own government in free elections under United Nations supervision and control. They rejected as totally unacceptable to the Commonwealth, and to the international community as a whole, any arrangements for independence based on the system of "bantustans" and apartheid and on the exclusion of SWAPO from participation in the electoral process. Accordingly they called on South Africa to act immediately to end its illegal occupation, to release all political prisoners and, in consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations, to transfer power within the framework of principles established by United Nations resolutions and in particular Security Council Resolution 385 of 30 January 1976. Heads of Government noted that two of their members were involved in the five-power initiative in relation to Namibia and expressed the hope that it would contribute to this purpose. In this connection they urged the international community to take urgent action to apply an immediate arms embargo against South Africa and to make such an embargo effective.

18. Heads of Government condemned the brutal racist repression inherent in the system of apartheid demonstrated, for example, in the situations which have given rise to numerous uprisings culminating in the Soweto massacre last year. Heads of Government further deplored and condemned South Africa's attempts to perpetuate the system of apartheid with its denial of political rights by the creation of the so-called "homelands" and reaffirmed that these "bantustans", which are not sovereign states, should not be afforded any recognition by Commonwealth countries and the rest of the international community. In this context they recognised the serious difficulties which Lesotho encounters in consequence of its courageous refusal to recognise the independence of "bantustans".

19. Heads of Government recognised that South Africa plays a central role in perpetuating the problems of Southern Africa which are all inter-related. They considered that the policies and actions of the South African regime, both at home and abroad constitute a grave threat to the security and stability of the international peace and whole area. They urged the international community to take effective measures to compel South Africa to bring about majority rule. Heads of Government expressed concern about the fact that South Africa has the potential for the development of nuclear weapons and might soon become a nuclear weapon state. They urged any government which collaborates with South Africa in the development of its nuclear industry to desist from doing so.

20. Heads of Government considered the question of apartheid in sport and agreed on a statement which is attached to this communique.

21. Heads of Government recognised the urgent need for increased and sustained international support and assistance in the pursuit of the freedom of the peoples of Southern Africa. In this regard they welcomed the success of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held in Mozambique from 16 to 21 May 1977. They agreed that the Maputo Declaration and Programme of Action, notwithstanding the reservations expressed at the time by a few governments in respect of some of their provisions, provided a framework for specific action by which each Commonwealth country could act in furtherance of their common purpose of achieving independence in Zimbabwe and Namibia with majority rule.

22. Heads of Government commended the Front-line States for their resolute and determined efforts in advancing the cause of freedom and independence in Southern Africa. They recognised that in doing so those states were making tremendous sacrifices and called upon Commonwealth countries and the international community to accord them full support and assistance. In this connection Heads of Government requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the economic costs to the Front-line States of the various practical measures taken by them in support of the liberation movements.

23. They also recognised that some neighbouring Commonwealth countries faced grave economic difficulties in coping with the influx of refugees fleeing from repressive apartheid and minority regimes in Southern Africa, and called upon Commonwealth countries and the international community to accord them full support and assistance.

24. The Meeting noted that Commonwealth governments were rendering assistance in various ways to further the cause of freedom and independence in Southern Africa, and expressed satisfaction at the effective manner in which Commonwealth multilateral assistance had been provided. Heads of Government pledged continuing support for the Special Commonwealth Programme for the people of Zimbabwe and for comparable assistance which had been extended to the people of Namibia through the CFTC. They appreciated the need to increase the resources available and to broaden the scope of such programme. They also noted with approval the programme of technical assistance financed by the Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique.

25. Looking beyond the existing programmes, and consonant with the Commonwealth's long-standing commitments, Heads of Government reiterated their readiness to respond positively to the evolving situation in Zimbabwe and to the needs of a legitimate government both before and after independence. They requested the Secretary-General to undertake all necessary preparatory studies on the range of assistance which the Commonwealth could collectively extend to that country.

26. Heads of Government praised the prompt efforts made by the United Nations in relation to the serious economic difficulties created for a number of neighbouring countries by the mounting crisis in Southern Africa. They pledged their bilateral and collective support of these efforts.

27. In their consideration of the problems of Southern Africa, Heads of Government attached the greatest importance to the involvement of the people of their countries in the struggle for freedom and independence in Southern Africa. In this context they commended the Government of Nigeria for having established a popularly based national fund for humanitarian purposes in Southern Africa. They expressed great interest in this endeavour and agreed to examine ways in which similar

Cyprus

28. Heads of Government reviewed developments concerning Cyprus since their last Meeting and noted with appreciation the valuable work of the Commonwealth Committee on Cyprus. In reaffirming once again their position of solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of Cyprus and their support for General Assembly Resolution 3212 (XXIX), Security Council Resolution 365 (1974) and 367 (1975), further endorsed and supplemented by subsequent UN resolutions on Cyprus, Heads of Government expressed deep concern that these resolutions have remained unimplemented. They called for their urgent implementation in all their parts and for continued efforts through the intercommunal talks to reach freely a mutually acceptable political settlement. In this respect they welcomed the resumption of the intercommunal talks under the personal auspices and direction of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and urged that they be carried out in a meaningful and substantive manner, with a view to reaching a just and lasting solution within the framework of the United Nations Resolutions and in accordance with the four guidelines agreed upon at the meeting of 12 February 1977 between President Makarios and Mr. Denktash.

Middle East

29. Heads of Government earnestly hope that negotiations towards a Middle East peace settlement will soon be resumed and will prove successful. They are deeply concerned over the increasing danger of the renewed break-out of even more intense armed hostilities in the Middle East. They renewed their conviction that no real progress towards peace in the area is possible until the relevant resolutions of the United Nations are implemented and the right of the Palestinian people to their own homeland is recognised. While urging all parties concerned vigorously to renew their efforts for the establishment of a durable peace in the area, Heads of Government called for the early convening of the Geneva Conference with the full participation of the authentic and legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people. Most Heads of Government recognised that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Belize

30. Heads of Government reviewed the question of Belize and reaffirmed their full support for the aspirations of its people for early independence. They called upon all states to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. They acknowledged that there could be no settlement of the question without the full consent of the Government and people of Belize, and pledged their co-operation in securing such a settlement. To this end they agreed to establish a Ministerial committee of the Governments of Barbados, Canada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria and Tanzania to meet with the Secretary-General to keep under review the situation relating to the efforts of the people of Belize in pursuit of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence; to assist the parties concerned in finding early and effective arrangements for the independence of Belize on the basis of views expressed at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government and in accordance with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations; to make recommendations; and to render all practicable assistance in achieving these objectives.

Indian Ocean

31. Recognising the special interest of the Indian Ocean to a significant number of Commonwealth countries and the broad consensus that exists among littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean as well as in the wider international community to have it respected as a zone of international peace and regional co-operation, Heads of Government reaffirmed their own interest in and support for peace, stability and development in the Indian Ocean area. In this context, Heads of Government noted and welcomed recent developments which suggested distinct changes in the attitudes of the Great Powers towards the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Serious concern was expressed

at the level of naval activities of the Great Powers and the establishment and expansion of their military installations in the Indian Ocean area. Heads of Government called upon all nations to work towards the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. In particular, they called upon the Great Powers to pursue urgent contacts between themselves with a view to eliminating Great Power rivalry and tension from the Indian Ocean. The hope was expressed that the Great Powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean would actively co-operate with the littoral and hinterland states and with the Ad Hoc Committee of the United Nations in the context of on-going consultations for convening a conference on the Indian Ocean with a view to implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Law of the Sea

32. Heads of Government noted the importance to all states of the Law of the Sea. They agreed on the urgent need to resolve the outstanding issues before the Law of the Sea Conference, now meeting in New York in its Sixth Session, and on the crucial importance of achieving soon a comprehensive and widely-accepted Law of the Sea Convention, including an effective system for the peaceful settlement of disputes arising therefrom. They noted that consultations among Commonwealth delegations at the Conference had been helpful in the past and agreed that the delegations continue this practice on appropriate occasions.

Regionalism

33. Heads of Government, taking into account the growing interdependence and complexity of relationships between nations, recognised the important role which regional arrangements have played and continue to play in promoting the political, economic and social development of all the world's peoples. They noted that most members of the Commonwealth participate in one or more regional associations which bring together for consultative or functional purposes countries belonging to the same area and sharing similar concerns and objectives. They welcomed the fact that in many cases these arrangements brought together both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries. Mindful of the Commonwealth's valuable experience in regional programmes of co-operation Heads of Government agreed that the Secretariat should continue to provide every possible assistance in maximising the benefits of co-operation within and between regions. They also attached particular value to processes of Commonwealth consultation at the regional level directed to enhancing co-operation on matters of Commonwealth interest and furthering collective Commonwealth objectives. They requested the Secretary-General to assist such processes in every practicable way.

Human Rights

34. Recalling the Singapore Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, Heads of Governments reiterated their belief in the fundamental rights of all men to life and liberty, to those personal freedoms that are the common heritage of their peoples and to respect for human dignity and the equal rights of all men. Mindful that the realisation of these rights the world over was a continuing if sometimes faltering pursuit, they reaffirmed their commitment to advancing respect for human rights in all their fundamental aspects: for economic, social and cultural rights no less than for civil and political rights. The effective enjoyment and protection of these rights was a cause to which the Commonwealth was resolutely committed.

35. Cognisant of the accumulated evidence of sustained disregard for the sanctity of life and of massive violation of basic human rights in Uganda, it was the overwhelming view of Commonwealth leaders that these excesses were so gross as to warrant the world's concern and to evoke condemnation by Heads of Government in strong and unequivocal terms. Mindful that the people of Uganda were within the fraternity of Commonwealth fellowship Heads of Government looked to the day when the people of Uganda would once more fully enjoy their basic human rights which now were being so cruelly denied.

Economic Matters

36. Heads of Government reviewed the world economic situation and the present stage of international economic co-operation. They noted with deep concern that since they last met, many developing countries had experienced stagnation, or even declining living standards, that desperate poverty persisted for hundreds of millions of the world's population, and that the already unacceptable disparities in wealth between rich and poor countries had increased. They also noted that although the experience was uneven, the economic situation for the developed countries as a whole had begun to improve but inflation and unemployment remained serious problems. They expressed their concern that structural weaknesses and unsatisfactory economic trends made the world outlook very grim indeed. They agreed that the need for a rational and equitable economic order, which they recognised at Kingston, was more urgent than ever before.

37. Their discussions confirmed the extent of the interdependence of the world economy. They recognised that economic growth in the industrialised countries provided an impetus for accelerated development in the developing countries. They also accepted that rapid development in the developing world would be a positive factor for growth and recovery in the developed countries.

38. Heads of Government recognised that the North-South dialogue had advanced since their Kingston Meeting and welcomed the steps which had been taken by developed and developing countries prior to and at CIEC to strengthen international co-operation and foster the recovery of the world economy. They noted that participants in CIEC considered that it had contributed to a broader understanding of the international economic situation, and that the intensive discussions had been useful to them. In the view of the developing members of the Commonwealth however, the specific measures agreed upon were inadequate either by comparison with their needs or as a contribution towards the introduction of the New International Economic Order. Heads of Government called for renewed and more intensive efforts to pursue and advance the North-South dialogue in a constructive spirit in the responsible international institutions.

39. Heads of Government considered the Final Report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts which they set up at their Kingston Meeting. While recognising that some elements of the Report differ from the positions of some governments, they endorsed the Report as a constructive contribution towards developing a specific action programme. They congratulated the members of the Group on the expeditious and conscientious manner in which they discharged their mandate. They agreed that many of the proposals contained in the Report should be implemented with urgency and be incorporated in comprehensive and mutually reinforcing national and international policies to provide greater opportunity for development to the developing countries. Such policies should reinforce the efforts of developing countries to achieve self reliance in satisfying their basic needs as soon as possible. They decided to refer the Report of the Group of Experts to Commonwealth Finance Ministers together with the decisions on economic issues taken at this meeting as a basis for further action at the international level. They asked the Secretary-General to ensure that the Report was brought to the attention of the wider international community.

40. Heads of Government reaffirmed the overriding necessity to effect structural changes in the international economic system and recognised that the introduction of such changes required a continuing global consensus.

41. Heads of Government welcomed the agreement at CIEC that a Common Fund should be established as a new entity to play a key role in achieving the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities as set out in resolution 93 (IV) at Nairobi. They also noted the agreement that the specific purposes and objectives of a Common Fund as well as its other constituent elements will continue to be negotiated in UNCTAD. They agreed to work towards the early establishment of the Fund. To this end they asked the Secretary-General to establish a small technical working group drawn from Commonwealth countries to examine the issues which need to be addressed in further work in UNCTAD and their report should inform Commonwealth leaders on the range of objectives and purposes for which the Common Fund might be used, its methods of operation and [its implications for] [the measures to be adopted to help] developing countries which are net importers of the commodities concerned, with a view to facilitating greater progress at the UNCTAD Conference in November.

42. Heads of Government noted the recommendations in the Commonwealth Group of Experts' Report for the further enlargement and liberalisation of the compensatory financing facility of the IMF and agreed to give urgent consideration to them with a view to having further improvements in the facility made by the IMF.

43. In the view of Heads of Government, the Paris Conference had brought forcefully to international attention the true dimensions of the global energy problem and the need for international co-operation to deal with it. They agreed that all members should urgently adopt energy conservation measures and particularly improve efficiency in the use of oil and natural gas. They agreed further that they would actively promote the diversification of sources of energy supply,

especially in energy deficient developing countries, including the provision of adequate short and long term funds for energy investment through International Financial Institutions.

44. Heads of Government agreed to work for the early conclusion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations which, inter alia, should provide significant benefits to developing countries.

45. They stressed the important contribution which the European Economic Community could make to enlarging the markets available to developing countries. It was urged that the EEC should take further account of the trading interests of Commonwealth Asian countries which have been put at a disadvantage with the phasing out of Commonwealth Preferences and the granting of preferential arrangements by the EEC to an increasingly wider group of countries. It was also urged that there should be regular and substantial flows of EEC assistance to include non-associate Commonwealth Asian countries as well.

46. Heads of Government commended the action of one developed member of the Commonwealth in deciding not to proceed with the establishment of an industry of substantial importance to several developing countries and urged developed countries to take account of this principle in respect of other major industries in the trade of developing countries.

47. They agreed to support new initiatives for the early implementation of the decisions of the World Food Conference including the establishment, in the context of the arrangements for cereals, of measures to improve world food security through actions at the national and regional levels, and through the setting up of internationally co-ordinated and financed stocks and international emergency reserves. They agreed that the FAO Commission on Fertilizers should be asked to consider the preparation of a permanent international fertilizer supply scheme and to devise measures for ensuring an adequate flow of investment for fertilizer plants in developing countries.

They asked the Secretary-General to convene an advisory group to report urgently on further practical programmes for increased food production and rural development and on measures that could usefully be taken by the Commonwealth in regard to food security problems.

48. Heads of Government considered that the international monetary system should respond more rapidly and flexibly than it has so far to the fundamental changes which are taking place in the conditions of international trade and payments. The same flexibility should apply to the rules and practices of the IMF governing the adjustment process. They agreed that they would work for an acceleration of the process of international monetary reform, including implementation of the decision to make the SDR the principal reserve asset in the monetary system.

49. Heads of Government agreed to recommend that early and sympathetic consideration be given to a general increase of at least 50% in quotas at the Seventh Quota Review of the IMF. They agreed to support the adoption of provisions relating to conditionality which take full account of political and social as well as economic problems and the need for economic growth. They urged that studies be initiated on improving the machinery for recycling funds from surplus to deficit countries and on reforming the international monetary system to make it more responsive to the requirements of the changing world economy.

50. They agreed to work towards the early enlargement of the capital of the World Bank and, at the proper time, of the Regional Development Banks and the IDA to enable these institutions to increase their lending to developing countries in real terms on a sustained basis.

51. Developed Commonwealth countries committed themselves to increase their ODA with a view to reaching the 0.7% target, and where applicable to improve the quality of their assistance. Heads of Government agreed on the need for co-operative efforts to finance major infrastructural works, adequate food supplies, rural development and programmes of regional co-operation.

They called upon all donor countries, irrespective of the social and economic systems, to make a parallel effort to improve the volume and quality of their ODA in accordance with the UN target. They also agreed that, while the poorer countries deserve priority, there were indicators of needs other than per capita income and that in the allocation of ODA appropriate account be taken of all relevant circumstances.

52. Heads of Government agreed to intensify the search for comprehensive solutions, within a multilateral framework, to the problem of the growing debt service burden of non-oil developing countries. Without waiting for comprehensive solutions, they agreed to examine, as a matter of urgency, actions through multilateral channels, bilateral assistance or debt relief which could be taken in regard to this critical problem.

53. They agreed to support an appropriate restructuring of the UN system in order to enhance its capability for international negotiations and decision-making with particular reference to the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

55. Heads of Government considered that industrial and regional economic co-operation provided opportunities for effective Commonwealth action and agreed that developed countries should act so as to aid rather than hinder regional co-operation among developing countries.

56. Heads of Government agreed that rapid industrialisation was an indispensable element of balanced national development. They agreed on the importance of selecting and developing the appropriate technology for any given project and the need to adapt much existing technology to meet the requirements of developing countries. In this connection Heads of Government underlined the importance of the UN Conference on Science and Technology to be held in New York in 1979.

57. They asked the Team of Industrial Specialists, in its final report, to identify a programme of Commonwealth action in the field of industry, including in particular and if necessary, the establishment of new mechanisms for financing industrial development, the transfer, development and diffusion of appropriate technology and measures to promote the development of specific industries, where the developing countries have developed or will develop a comparative advantage, in Commonwealth developing countries.

58. They noted with considerable interest two specific proposals made in relation to the establishment of a Commonwealth Fund for Industrial Co-operation and Development and a Centre for the Development and Diffusion of Appropriate Technology. They decided that these proposals should be evaluated, along with other possible mechanisms for industrial co-operation between developed and developing countries in the Commonwealth, by the Commonwealth Team of Industrial Specialists. They requested the Secretary-General to submit the Team's Final Report to a meeting of Commonwealth Ministers.

59. Heads of Government noted that the persistence of trade restrictions on a number of products, particularly textiles and textile products, which are so important to the economies of developing countries continue to be of serious concern to those developing countries, and urged remedial action as conditions permit. They recognised that the rapid industrialisation of developing countries will yield benefits to developed countries. They further recognised that the uncertainty faced by developing country exporters of textiles has been damaging. They agreed that the negotiations for a new Multi Fibre Arrangement must be carried out in earnest as soon as possible.

60. Heads of Government commended the work that the Secretariat has been undertaking on the elements of a New International Economic Order. They directed the Secretary-General to continue these activities, giving priority attention to food production and rural development, transfer of resources, industrial development, commodity arrangements, energy and international institutional reform.

Regional Economic and Functional Co-operation

61. Heads of Government discussed the development of regional economic co-operation in the world today and noted the part that Commonwealth countries were playing in these developments. They recognised that such co-operation had become an important means of improving the development prospects of many developing countries. They endorsed the view of the Commonwealth Group of Experts that schemes of regional economic and functional co-operation among developing countries should increasingly become a focal point of international development strategy to promote social and economic transformation and development in developing countries on the basis of self reliance. They identified some of the difficulties being experienced by regional economic groupings and accepted that the Commonwealth could play a special role in assisting those groupings in which Commonwealth countries are participating to overcome their problems. To this end, they agreed to ask the Secretary-General to draw up a special programme of Commonwealth assistance in this field for the early consideration of Commonwealth Governments. They also agreed to pursue support for regional economic co-operation within appropriate international institutions.

62. Heads of Government also agreed that in working towards their targets for ODA, donor countries should be asked to give particular attention to the financing of multinational projects that would promote the process of regional economic integration and co-operation.

Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation

63. Heads of Government welcomed the continuing expansion of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation and emphasised its importance. They recalled the very favourable assessment of the Triennial Review Group on the work of the Fund and its cost-effectiveness, and endorsed the guidelines for growth agreed by

the Board of Representatives, especially the need of members as reflected in requests for assistance. They recognised with satisfaction the extent to which the Fund was achieving its major purpose by demonstrating in a practical way the ideals of co-operation and mutual assistance and by strengthening multilateral links among Commonwealth countries and peoples. Heads of Government therefore welcomed the intention expressed by a number of developed and developing countries to make substantial increases in their contributions, and agreed that the need for the Fund to keep pace with the expanding requirements of Commonwealth Governments called for a positive approach by all members to the provision of the resources required to maintain the momentum established.

Non-governmental Organisations and Development

64. Heads of Government noted that a programme to provide advisory teams to assist developing countries in working out and implementing development plans was being initiated by the Government of Canada, drawing on the resources of non-governmental organisations. They recalled that a number of Commonwealth countries had found such multi-disciplinary teams of particular value.

Non-governmental Organisations and the Commonwealth Foundation

65. Heads of Government acknowledged the valuable contribution made by Commonwealth non-governmental organisations and requested the Secretary-General to establish an Advisory Committee which would report on concrete steps to promote mutually beneficial ties between the official and unofficial Commonwealth. Recognising that the Commonwealth Foundation had proved its value in the professional field, they considered that there might be further specific areas in which, in close consultation with non-governmental bodies, it could usefully be active on a regional or Commonwealth-wide basis. The Meeting noted that increased contributions would be necessary in order to assure the income for such an extension of the Foundation's activities.

Commonwealth Youth Programme

66. Heads of Government noted with appreciation the progress made towards the objectives of the Commonwealth Youth Programme. In particular they commended the contribution being made through the Programme's activities, not only to the training of youth leaders and workers concerned with the development of national youth programmes, but also to promoting the involvement of young people in national development and to broadening understanding among Commonwealth youth. They agreed that the Commonwealth Youth Programme should continue to be funded annually on a voluntary basis at a level agreed upon in advance by the Commonwealth Youth Affairs Council, the Programme's governing body.

67. Heads of Government noted the Commonwealth Youth Declaration adopted by the meeting of Commonwealth youth leaders in Ocho Rios, Jamaica and that it would be studied further by the Commonwealth Youth Affairs Council. They endorsed the need to encourage more extensive participation by youth in all aspects of the development of their societies.

Women and development

68. Heads of Government recognised that unless women are active participants both in contributing to the process of development and as beneficiaries, the goals of social and economic growth would not be fully realised. They therefore agreed that all programmes of the Secretariat should reflect this awareness and seek to contribute to the full integration of women in the developmental process. They requested the Secretary-General to report to Governments on the progress achieved.

Education about the Commonwealth

69. Heads of Government endorsed the need for greater efforts to increase information, understanding and appreciation of the Commonwealth and of the activities being undertaken within its framework. They expressed the hope that member governments would encourage such efforts and, in this regard, stressed the role of educational programmes in schools and colleges and adult education programmes designed to reach the general public.

Report of the Secretary-General

70. Heads of Government commended the Sixth Report of the Secretary-General and noted with appreciation the progress made in various areas of Commonwealth activity since their last Meeting.

Next Meeting

71. Heads of Government accepted with pleasure the invitation of the Government of Zambia to hold their next Meeting in Lusaka in 1979.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

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The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of the HONOURABLE JEAN-LUC PEPIN and the HONOURABLE JOHN P. ROBARTS as Co-Chairmen of the Task Force on Canadian Unity. The Task Force will be made up of five Members from each of the five Canadian regions. Four of them have been appointed. They are:

JOHN ROBERT EVANS, Ancaster (Ontario)

RICHARD CASHIN, St. John's (Newfoundland)

MURIEL KOVITZ, Calgary (Alberta)

ROSS MARKS, 100 Mile House (British Columbia)

The fifth member will be announced shortly.

The mandate of the Task Force will be to support, encourage, and publicize the efforts of the general public -- and particularly of non-governmental organizations -- to enhance Canadian unity; to contribute to the knowledge and general awareness of the public its own initiatives and views concerning Canadian unity; and to help to develop processes for strengthening Canadian unity, and provide a source of advice to the Government on unity issues. The task force will serve for an initial period of one year.

(Biographical notes of Mr. Pepin and
Mr. Robarts attached)

JEAN-LUC PEPIN was born in Drummondville, Quebec, in 1924. He studied arts, philosophy and law at the University of Ottawa and political science at the Institut des Etudes politiques de Paris.

He joined the Faculty of Social Science at the University of Ottawa in 1952, giving courses in Canadian Government, Diplomatic History, International Law and Political Theory. He represented the National Film Board in Europe from 1956 to 1958. After returning to the University of Ottawa, he was named Director of the Department of Political Science in 1959.

During the years he was associated with the University of Ottawa, Mr. Pepin was a frequent lecturer and regular commentator on Canadian and international affairs, on radio and television, in newspapers and magazines.

On being elected to Parliament for Drummond-Arthabaska, Mr. Pepin was named Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce in 1963. He became Minister without Portfolio and Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys in 1965, then Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources in 1966. In 1968, he was appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Industry; the two portfolios subsequently merged. He was not re-elected in the 1972 election.

In April 1973, Mr. Pepin established Interimco Ltd., an international trading house.

Mr. Pepin is a member of the Board of Directors of the following companies: Bombardier Ltd., Power Corporation of Canada Ltd., Canada Steamship Lines Ltd., Westinghouse Canada Ltd., Collins Radio Company of Canada Ltd., Celanese Canada Ltd., Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien, Sidbec and Sidbec-Dosco Ltée.

He holds doctorates in Public Administration (honoris causa) from the Universities of Sherbrooke and Laval.

Actively interested in international relations, Mr. Pepin is a member of the Trilateral Commission and one of two Canadians on its Executive Committee. He is also a member of the Canadian Institute for International Affairs, the Pearson Memorial Group and the Canadian-American Committee.

In October 1975 Mr. Pepin was appointed as Chairman of the new Anti-Inflation Review Board. He retired from his post with the AIB in May of this year.

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JOHN P. ROBARTS, was born in Banff, Alberta January 11, 1917. He received his B.A. degree (Hon. Business Administration) from the University of Western Ontario in 1939. He attended Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, and was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1947.

In 1950 Mr. Robarts served as Member of the London Ontario City Council. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature 1951, and served as a Minister Without Portfolio in the Conservative Government from 1958-1959; He was Minister of Education from 1959 to 1961. In October of 1961 Mr. Robarts was elected Leader of the Ontario Conservative Party. He served as Prime Minister of the province from 1961 to 1971.

Mr. Robarts has held numerous directorships, including Bell Canada, Abitibi Paper Co., Ltd., and Power Corporation.

Mr. Robarts is presently a partner in the law firm of Stikeman Elliott Robarts & Bowman in Toronto.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

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Date: June 29, 1977.

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

THE PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE

JULY 1st, 1977

As we celebrate the 110th anniversary of Confederation, Canada is in the paradoxical position of being greatly strengthened by the very forces which seek to disrupt its unity.

Who could have foreseen a year ago that, today, groups of Canadians would be forming in every province and territory to re-affirm their commitment to other Canadians, and to a united future? Who would have predicted last summer that today, as a people, we would be raising our sights above irritants which divide us, so as to concentrate on the fundamental values we share?

It cannot be denied that we celebrate our national birthday this year under the dark cloud of a serious threat to Canada's survival as a united country. But neither can it be denied that, in the shadow of that threat, and because of it, we are beginning to re-discover how important we all are to each other, and how profound would be our loss if the separatists succeeded in dividing us.

This important re-discovery of ourselves, of our country, and of each other, is accompanied by a widespread renewal of the spirit of the nation, evident everywhere in the land.

The sort of inter-regional and inter-cultural bickering, which has too often been characteristic of Canadian life, is giving way to a renewed willingness to open our hearts and minds to each other, a renewed determination to do what must be done to preserve a great and fortunate country.

This spirit of renewal and re-dedication is not only of immense value in our shared effort to strengthen the bonds that unite us, but is also our greatest reason for confidence that Canada can and will withstand the forces of disunity.

In that sense, the anniversary we celebrate today is a milestone in our continuing creation of a nation which respects cultural differences, a nation which protects and encourages the values of all its people, a nation concerned about all, and just toward all.

We are witnesses to, and participants in, a marvellous re-birth of a great nation. In that re-birth lies the reason for our joy and confidence as we wish each other and Canada a Happy Birthday.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date. July 5, 1977.

For Release:

On delivery

Pour Publication

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER
NATIONAL UNITY DEBATE - HOUSE OF COMMONS
OTTAWA, JULY 5, 1977

(Translation)

Wherever we look in the world today, or however far back in history, we find that the great moments in the collective life of the citizenry are usually a summons to nation-building -- or to nation-saving. Today we in Canada are summoned to both. This double challenge, rare for any nation, explains why the eyes of Canadians are on this chamber, on this debate which it is my privilege to inaugurate.

Why do we have this debate? Certainly not because we in this Chamber disagree over the goal of national unity. The unity of this country has been the paramount goal of every Parliament, of every government since Confederation; the unity of this country is not the property of any particular government or any one party. I am confident that we in this House will not allow the unity of Canada to be compromised -- will not allow the unity of Canada to be interfered with -- by anyone.

True enough, I know that some members of Parliament have felt frustrated about their role in this task -- just as some Canadians have felt frustrated. Canadians see the future of their own country threatened, and want to meet the threat. They want to contribute; to help; to "do something." And they ask: "What -- what can I do to help keep my country together? Tell me, show me, and I'll do it." So they are frustrated; uncertain. Perhaps they are worried.

Because I understand and wish to allay those feelings, I will speak in this debate not so much about our goals -- these after all we basically share -- but about the progress Canadians have made, and the new means which the Government is now providing to enable greater involvement for the people of Canada in the search for unity.

(Text)

Before looking down the roads immediately ahead, let us briefly assess those roads which Canadians and their governments have taken -- and not taken -- in the seven months past. Since November 15, Canadians have been confronted with the most dramatic choice they have had to make in their history as a nation. And in these seven months, we've come a long way toward that choice. We've made news in Canada -- and much of it has been good news.

Good news is very often what doesn't happen. Like the good news that Canadians did not panic; that their governments did not become paralyzed; that the country did not, as it might have, become caught in an upward spiral of racial or regional hostility. That has been very good news indeed.

But perhaps the best news of all, is what did happen. Slowly, with understandable hesitation, millions of Canadians have come to accept the choices which we now face as an unparalleled -- and perhaps even overdue -- opportunity: to shape for ourselves - with our own hands - a Canada that is more truly ours, more truly itself.

My paramount goal in these past six months has been to help Canadians to define the decisions they now must make. I have told Quebecers that finally they will actually have to choose -- whether they want to remain, or not to remain, Canadians as well as Quebecers. And the fact that this choice finally must be made, and not perpetually talked about only, is a good thing for Quebecers. And for the whole country.

But non-Quebeckers will strongly influence the decision that Quebec will make. That is why I have been telling non-Quebeckers that they themselves face a fundamental choice as well. Fundamental -- though unfortunately not as simple as marking a ballot "yes" or "no." The choice is this: Do you, or do you not, want to live in a Canada with a French-speaking community -- now of six million people -- who have spoken French for nearly 400 years; who will continue to speak French; and who will continue to live as a community? Because if you do -- if English-speaking Canadians accept to have a Canada -- with all its solitudes and heartbreaks and misunderstandings; and yes, with all its glorious human wealth, enough to span a continent from sea to sea, enough to stretch to a limitless future -- if you want to have such a Canada, it will have to be a Canada based on genuine acceptance of a newly dynamic, competitive and self-assertive French-speaking community, centered on but not confined to Quebec.

To choose such a Canada does not mean that everyone will have to speak French. It does not even mean that everyone must love eating their Corn Flakes out of those famous bilingual cereal boxes. Quite frankly, it means something far more difficult than that. It means that English-speaking Canadians will have to open their hearts, to open their minds, in order to understand that French Canadians still do not feel treated as fully equal partners in their own country, or even in the province where they form a majority. And it means that if the francophones are to remain part of this country -- as first-class citizens with a fair share of the power and a fair crack at the opportunity; but without having to give up their language and culture -- then this will require certain accommodations by the English-speaking majority. Accommodations like sharing more power with French-Canadians in business, professions and private organizations. Like greater willingness on the part of provincial governments, and local communities and school boards, to provide for French-speaking minorities. And greater acceptance for language equality in federal institutions. So French as well as English-speaking Canadians can say: "This is our government. It speaks our language. And all of Canada is our country. We can grow here."

So it has been my first priority since November 15 to tell these things to Canadians, because these are among the crucial choices they now face. Another priority as a Government since November 15 has been to make continued progress on two essential fronts. The first, as I have just indicated, is our official languages policy.

(Translation)

With the support of all parties in this House -- and the cooperation of federal public servants -- great progress has been made in recent years towards enabling the Government of Canada to serve members of the public in their own language, and towards enabling more French-speaking Canadians to work in the federal public service. The proportion of francophones in the public service has now risen to 26.9 percent -- that is, to about the same as the French-speaking percentage of Canada's population. At the more senior levels, French-speaking representation in the "officer" category has increased since 1971 from 13.4 to 19.7 percent. Similar progress can be recorded concerning extension of the francophone presence in the Armed Forces, or of French-language TV and radio broadcasting to most parts of Canada.

This progress has been accomplished without diminishing the right of English-speaking Canadians to talk and listen, to prosper and progress, in their own language. Nor has the recognition of two official languages in any way involved the establishment of two "official cultures", British and French. The men and women who built Canada originated from many different

cultures - and we wish to preserve our diversity. Our policy is for a strongly multicultural Canada - a Canada where we are all first-class citizens. Why are English and French our official languages? Most importantly, because nearly all Canadians - whatever their cultural origin - speak one of those two languages (and almost one out of every five Canadians speaks only French).

Because of the progress we have achieved in federal institutions, the Government believes it is now possible and desirable to enter a new phase in our official languages programs. A phase in which we begin shifting emphasis away from such measures as crash language courses for public servants, and gradually towards more support for teaching the two official languages to children in the schools -- where language should be taught. There have, as well, been certain irritants and errors in the implementation of language policy -- and the Government will correct these.

Recently, the government tabled a policy paper on official languages. After the summer recess, we will spell out in detail changes in the official languages program as it affects the federal public service, and propose amendments to the Official Languages Act. But as the policy paper has already made clear, equality of Canada's two official languages is not a matter for the public service alone -- nor even for the federal government alone. Nor is the language question in Canada confined geographically to the Province of Quebec, plus a few square miles lying on this side of the Ottawa River. The language question -- as I think more and more Canadians have come to realize in recent years -- is a national question. Since the election of a separatist government in Quebec, it has become more obvious that the way we answer the language question will profoundly affect all Canadians -- and the future prospects of all our children.

As our policy paper makes clear, overcoming our language difficulties will require the provinces to play a key role, because in our federal system so much of the jurisdiction concerned -- particularly over education -- falls within their jurisdiction. And ultimately, it is the individual Canadian -- and his attitude toward language equality for his fellow Canadian -- which will be decisive.

(Text)

Today, I wish only to call the House's attention to what the policy paper says about one subject: about Canada's official language minorities -- that is, the one million or so French-speaking Canadians living in the nine provinces with anglophone majorities; and the somewhat smaller number of English-speaking Canadians living in Quebec.

Why do I single out our official language minorities today? Quite simply, because there are two roads to separation in this country -- two dangers we must avoid if we want to preserve the unity of Canada. The first danger would result if a clear majority of Quebecers were to become

so dissatisfied with their present lot and future prospects as Canadians, that they freely voted by a clear majority to separate. But there is a second way -- perhaps more dangerous, certainly more insidious -- that separation could occur; over a longer period of time perhaps, but with equal finality. That is the separation by attrition which would eventually result if we were to drift progressively into a Canada composed of two linguistically distinct territories: a Quebec, speaking only French; and the rest of Canada, speaking only English. To some, that might superficially seem a functional, friction-free solution to our language problems. But it would not be a solution at all. It would weaken Canada; it would give us less and less in common; it would one day break us apart. A Canada of two language ghettos existing side by side is not acceptable to this Government -- ~~nor, I believe, to this House.~~

The federal government generally believes that the 1971 Victoria Charter proposals -- for language guarantees in provincial legislatures, provincial courts and provincial government head offices -- would provide a good departure point for building a sound constitutional base for minority rights. The federal government is also ready to discuss with the provinces ways in which it can assist them to provide more education in the minority official language. We are willing to consider ways and means up to and including new constitutional provisions -- to enable the federal government to assume direct constitutional responsibility for education of official language minority groups.

To be sure, I agree wholeheartedly with the proposition that the level of rights the nine other provinces accord their linguistic minorities, should more closely resemble the level of rights Quebec has traditionally accorded its official language minority. But I say this should be accomplished by building up French in the other provinces -- not by knocking down English in Quebec.

I cannot emphasize strongly enough that the question of unity is not confined to the issue of language; nor confined geographically to the province of Quebec. I said earlier that more linguistic equality for French-speaking Canadians will require certain accommodations by English-speaking Canadians. But why should English-speaking Canadians make such accommodations? Frankly, they will do so only if they feel that Confederation is worth it to them -- only if they feel that they, too, are benefitting from the federal system -- that it is meeting their aspirations.

In the case of most English-speaking Canadians, this feeling has less to do with the language program than with how successfully we fight inflation and high unemployment; with the quality of our social programs; with transportation and resource development; with many other policies. The Atlantic region must feel we are making progress in overcoming stubborn regional economic disparities; that we are helping to develop to the fullest offshore resources; assisting to control the inequities of high energy costs. The Westerner must have, and

feel he has, a greater voice in national decision-making, and a greater role in national power-sharing; must feel that our transportation system will take better account of the need for an equitable freight rate structure and efficient movement of agricultural commodities; that our international trade negotiators are making every reasonable effort to favor more processed exports. (For that matter, the Quebecker will judge his federal government not only by whether it speaks his language, but also by how well it meets his other concerns -- as a worker, a farmer or a businessman.)

Hence, our second essential front has been that we must carry on so that our federal system will produce more satisfaction for the average Canadian -- whether he lives in Quebec or in any other region.

We will have greater unity in this country when every Canadian can say, no matter where he lives, no matter what language he speaks: "Ottawa is my government, dealing with my problems. Building a more secure future for my children -- in a united Canada."

I have just emphasized the importance to unity of successfully carrying out the nation's business. But this does not mean that my prescription for unity is "business as usual." Far from it. As I have stated clearly on a number of occasions, the Government is committed to examine, in collaboration with the people of Canada, deep and fundamental changes in our policies, in our federal institutions, and in our constitution. It is to that enormously important matter which I now turn.

We in Canada are a mature North American people. We do not change institutions or our constitution impulsively or quickly, like a Paris couturier introducing the new spring fashions. Canadians had better get used to the idea that we are engaged in a project which will not be completed in a few weeks or months.

The most important reason for this is that no changes -- no amount of tinkering with federal-provincial powers, seats on courts, or anything else -- will strengthen the unity of this country unless those changes grow authentically out of attitudes of understanding and fraternity. That is why -- though specific proposals for institutional change will be important at the appropriate time -- my first concern since November 15 has been to help Canadians to re-examine their attitudes, to search their hearts, and to face the decisions and choices they soon must make -- with openness and generosity, but also with uncompromising honesty. And I have seen evidence that this, in fact, is exactly what many Canadians have been doing.

(Text)

Since November 15, millions of Canadians -- English and French-speaking, Easterners and Westerners -- have not only been awakening to the realities of Canada. What is even better, they have embraced the present situation as not a defeat for Canada -- but a great challenge, a great

opportunity for building a better Canada; not only for Quebecers but for all of us.

To those who are impatient, I say this is a great deal of progress for the country to have made in seven months. To those who are uncertain or worried, I would report that I have heard more constructive, stimulating thinking about Canada by ordinary Canadians in these past seven months, than in all the rest of my life.

And so in a sense, we are coming, at last face to face with our national summons -- the task of nation-building, and nation-saving.

Because Canadians are accepting this challenge, I believe that we can now begin to enter a new phase of discussion, of choice -- a new phase in the examination of fundamental change in our Canadian system of federalism.

This fact was underlined by our recent appointment of the former Deputy Minister of Justice as the Government's special constitutional advisor. We have already begun a far-reaching review of our federal system and constitution. We will, of course, also pay close attention to the views of the provincial Premiers. As my letter to them said last January, we are quite willing to discuss with the Premiers the whole gamut of Canada's constitutional arrangements. We are willing to discuss, in other words, the most profound reforms and fundamental changes, in any and all aspects of our federal system -- "from A to Z." In fact, there is only one set of formulae which we are not willing to discuss: those which commence from the premise that Canada is -- or could be -- anything other than one unified country. My government certainly does not accept any such premise -- nor, I am confident, would any other party sitting in this House.

During the crucial months ahead, we will need wide input, wide involvement by the people of Canada. The debate on fundamental change must not be confined to closed rooms, or to privileged elites -- whether of politicians and bureaucrats or of academics and intellectuals (though all these people have much to contribute.)

The Government wishes to enable individual Canadians and their non-governmental organizations to play a more informed role in our national re-examination of the federal system -- as well as to participate more effectively in other activities favoring the enhancement of Canadian unity. (Translation)

In recent months, and I say this with great admiration, it has become difficult to count -- let alone to meet with -- all the groups and individuals who wish to participate in helping determine their country's future. To be as effective as possible, these private groups sometimes need information and support services, and should have access to advice if they request it. At the same time, the vast majority of citizens express their views -- and are influenced by those of others -- not directly through organized structures,

but within that larger and more diffuse forum known as public opinion. Hence the Government feels there should be a new means to involve the population in general: a group of men and women who will call the public's attention to fresh ideas and different viewpoints -- and will do this while listening, with great care, to what the public itself is saying. That way, all Canadians -- and not just some of them -- will be able to play a more informed and satisfying role.

(Text)

I have decided to entrust this work to a new national Task Force on Canadian Unity, which will serve for an initial period of one year. The mandate of the Task Force will be to support, encourage, and publicize the efforts of the general public -- and particularly of non-governmental organizations -- to enhance Canadian unity; to contribute to the knowledge and general awareness of the public its own initiatives and views concerning Canadian unity; and to help to develop processes for strengthening Canadian unity, and provide a source of advice to the Government on unity issues.

I am delighted to announce that the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, and the Honourable John Robarts, have agreed to serve as co-chairmen of the Task Force on Canadian Unity. Its five other regional members will be announced in due course.

I appreciate the privilege of opening this debate. But it is a debate in which we above all wish to hear the ideas -- and perhaps the visions -- which inspire private members of the House, on all sides. For this reason -- and also because my own views about Canada's unity are familiar to the House -- I thought it would be appropriate if instead of "orating" I gave the House a report on the priorities which the Government has followed since November 15th, as well as the new means it is providing to enhance the national debate Canadians will carry on in the months ahead.

In this House and in every province of this country, we are fighting -- fighting to preserve a great and precious country. The most effective weapon we have is understanding. Debates, task forces, language programs, constitutional proposals -- all these will be to little avail unless we have the ability to summon understanding and generosity towards each other's aspirations as individuals, as members of cultural and regional communities -- and as Canadians.

That is the message I have sought to carry these past six months. That is the message which honourable members must carry this summer, at every opportunity and to every part of the country. To all our constituents. To the service clubs; to church halls and Legion halls; to the farms and the factories and streetcorners. The message that Canada will not be fractured. The message that we will preserve the unity of this nation.

I know that the task for Canada will not be easy. But was it easy for the Canadians who settled this sometimes harsh land? Was it easy for the Fathers of Confederation? Or for the early explorers who penetrated to all corners of this unknown continent?

No, the task of creating, and re-creating, Canada has never been easy. But now the task is ours; and the task shall be accomplished.

After all, the odds were much greater against those earlier Canadians who built from scratch this unexpected and even unlikely nations; a nation which - politically, socially, economically - is now one of the freest and most advanced in the world. Where they built with their hands and their heads - "conquering" nature, devising vast transportation systems - we must now build with our hearts. Must now decide how we want to live together, and better govern ourselves - so that all our children may live in a Canada which is truly united, and truly itself.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

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Date: July 27, 1977

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate

The Prime Minister today announced the appointment of Mr. MARCEL CADIEUX as Canadian Special Negotiator for Canada/United States maritime boundaries and related resource issues. This announcement follows agreement between the Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and United States Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance that the two Governments should appoint Special Negotiators to conduct intensive negotiations over the next few months in a major effort to reach a comprehensive settlement of these issues. The Special Negotiators will take up their appointments on August 1. The Canadian Special Negotiator will report to the Government through the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The two Governments have agreed that with a view to reaching a negotiated settlement between them, the Special Negotiators will be guided by the following terms of reference:

A. The Negotiators will report to Governments by October 15 on the principles of a comprehensive settlement encompassing;

- 1) maritime boundaries delimitation,
- 2) complementary fishery and hydrocarbon resource arrangements as appropriate, and
- 3) such other related matters as the two Governments may decide.

- B. The Negotiators will develop the substance of an ad referendum comprehensive settlement for submission to Governments by December 1, 1977.
- C. The Negotiators will organize and conduct the negotiations in a manner and in the places which they judge will best facilitate a settlement.
- D. Negotiations concerning west coast salmon will be resumed separately on a priority basis. The Special Negotiators will determine the relationship, if any, between the course and outcome of the two sets of negotiations.

Mr. Cadieux will be on temporary assignment from his position as Canadian Ambassador to the European Communities. He is a former Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Legal Advisor to that Department.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

August 3, 1977

Date:

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

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The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of the HON. CHARLES M. DRURY as Special Representative for Constitutional Development in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Drury will report to the Prime Minister on wideranging consultations to be carried out with leaders of the Territorial Government, northern communities and native groups on measures to extend and improve representative and responsive government in the Territories. Detailed terms of reference together with a government background paper "Political Development in the Northwest Territories" are attached. Mr. Drury has travelled widely in all parts of the North and brings to his appointment 13 years as a Minister of the Crown and six years as a member of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., Q.C., Member of Parliament for Westmount, was born on May 17, 1912, at Westmount, Quebec. He was educated at Bishop's College, Royal Military College, McGill University for his B.C.L., and the University of Paris.

During World War II, Mr. Drury served overseas with the Canadian Army and attained the rank of Brigadier--one of the youngest in Canada. From 1945 to 1947, he served as Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Poland, and from 1947 to 1949, was with the Economic Division, Department of External Affairs. Mr. Drury was Deputy Minister of National Defence from 1949 to 1955, and President and Managing Director of Provincial Transport Company from 1955 to 1960.

Mr. Drury was appointed Minister of Defence Production on April 22, 1963, and became Canada's first Minister of Industry on July 25, 1963. In Prime Minister Trudeau's first Cabinet, he also held the position of Minister of Trade and Commerce. On July 6, 1968, he was sworn in as President of the Treasury Board, and held that position until 1974. On August 8, 1974, Mr. Drury was appointed to a dual-role position as Minister of Public Works and Minister of State for Science and Technology. He also retained responsibility for the National Research Council of Canada, until September 14, 1976, at which time he resigned from the Cabinet.

Terms of Reference

The Special Representative for Constitutional Development in the Northwest Territories shall be appointed by the Prime Minister and be authorized:

- i) to conduct a systematic consultation with recognized leaders of the Territorial Government, northern communities and native groups about specific measures for modifying and improving the existing structures, institutions and systems of government in the Northwest Territories, with a view to extending representative, responsive and effective government to all parts of the Territories and at the same time accommodating the legitimate interests of all groups in northern society, beginning with those of the Indian, Inuit and Métis;
 - ii) to seek consensus among the various groups consulted about specific proposals and measures that could be implemented progressively through legislative amendment of Federal and Territorial laws, as well as through administrative action as required;
 - iii) to coordinate these activities with those taking place concurrently on land claims put forward by northern native groups and with any discussions at the official level about administrative adjustments in the relationships and functions of government in the Northwest Territories;
 - iv) to keep the Territorial Government and other interested parties fully informed about the progress of the consultations;
 - v) to consult as required with the Ad Hoc Committee of Cabinet on Constitutional Development in the North, through its chairman the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
 - vi) to report from time to time to the Prime Minister on all these matters with recommendations for action by the Federal Government.
2. In no way restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Special Representative is authorized to include on his agenda for consultation the following specific subjects:
- i) possible division of the Northwest Territories on the basis of functional factors, including economic, socio-cultural, and other relevant factors, but excluding political divisions and political structures based solely on distinctions of race;
 - ii) phased restructuring of political institutions in the Northwest Territories to achieve a greater degree of responsible government, including but not limited to consideration of the composition and jurisdiction of the Territorial Council, the composition and role of the Executive Committee, the continuing responsibilities and role of the Commissioner, the future relationship with the Federal Government, and reserved powers of the Minister and Governor-in-Council;
 - iii) transfer and delegation of Federal responsibilities and programs to the Territorial Governments;
 - iv) devolution of responsibilities, powers and functions from the Territorial Government to communities, with a community option of creating regional institutions for specific purposes;
 - v) statutory and other safeguards for protecting native interests, including language, cultural and traditional pursuits;
 - vi) arrangements for promoting native participation in government at various levels, including residence requirements, constituency boundaries, a municipal ward system, representation on subsidiary bodies and in the public service;
 - vii) the political role if any of native institutions for economic development deriving from claims settlements;
 - viii) continuing Federal ownership and management of non-renewable resources, with sharing of resource revenues;
 - ix) decentralization of surface land use and management procedures with institutionalized arrangements for jointly-planned economic development;
 - x) appropriate financial arrangements to support the foregoing.
3. The Special Representative will be assisted by an advisor group seconded from the Federal and Territorial Governments together with any other expert consultants he may require from time to time.
4. The Special Representative shall be responsible for the effective conduct of the consultation and to this end is authorized:

- i) to establish a headquarters in the Northwest Territories;
 - ii) to convene meetings in various communities in the Northwest Territories with local leaders and other participants he may wish to invite;
 - iii) to enter into contracts with expert consultants as required;
 - iv) to employ administrative support staff;
 - v) to manage funds provided to the Inquiry
- on terms and conditions to be approved by the Treasury Board.
5. Departments and agencies of both the Federal and Territorial Governments shall be required on request to provide information, advice and other assistance to the Special Representative.
 6. The Special Representative shall complete his consultations and related activities expeditiously so that decisions relating to constitutional development in the Northwest Territories may be taken by the Government at the earliest possible date.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In the past few years constitutional issues have assumed increasing importance in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, as the Territorial Governments evolved and the various native groups formulated their land claims. This statement is concerned primarily with the situation in the Northwest Territories and begins with the recognition that for historical and other reasons the situations in the two Territories are sufficiently different to warrant some variation of treatment. Nevertheless, many of the main factors and forces are in play in both Territories and may call for similar if not identical responses, if satisfactory solutions are to be worked out with the people principally concerned. Some of the implications for the Yukon are suggested later in the statement.

Most of the pressures and tension, prevalent in the Northwest Territories today derive from three major factors:

- The general demand for a greater degree of self-government whether at Territorial or community level;
- the determination of the native peoples, Indian, Inuit and Métis, to get recognition and power largely through the settlement of their land claims;
- the urgent need for direction and pacing in the development of the economy in all parts of the Northwest Territories, long dominated by the vagaries and fluctuations of non-renewable resource operations.

These three factors have been very much in play during the rather lengthy period of proceedings leading to a pipeline decision in the North. They are producing disruptive forces, they interact among themselves and they continue to bear heavily on the whole question of how the Northwest Territories will evolve politically in the next decade or so.

The Territorial Government, led by the now fully elected Council, are looking for broader jurisdiction, a greater authority and more effective control of all aspects of northern living. These aims are reflected at the community level where municipality, hamlet and settlement councils are increasingly asserting themselves. At the same time the native associations, in particular the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories and the

Inuit Tapiriast of Canada, have been working: to loosen the authority of the Territorial Government and Council; to influence political development at community level; and to achieve political power, cultural recognition and economic strength for native groups as a whole, mainly through land claims which the Federal Government has since 1973 undertaken to settle through negotiation.

In essence, most of these assertions of political aim and aspiration are recognized by the Government as being legitimate and timely. The Carrothers Commission of 1966, whose recommendations were instrumental in starting the movement toward Territorial self-government, called for a further review in ten years and in effect this is now underway. However, the issues today are aggravated and confused by a tendency on the part of political leaders on all sides in the Northwest Territories to express their objectives in extreme terms. Extreme utterances have served to harden positions, to drive the racial groups farther apart and to create a potential for confrontation that for the small population widely scattered across the Northwest Territories can only be destructive.

The Federal Government has full constitutional responsibility for political development in the Northwest Territories. It is committed to certain policy courses which for some time have had a direct bearing on that responsibility among them:

- The adoption in December 1970 of national objectives for the North that included furthering the evolution of self-government;
- the emphasis and priority in the northern policy statement of March 1972 on fulfilling the needs of all northern peoples;
- the commitment in the Indian/Inuit claims policy statement of August 1973 to negotiate comprehensive claims settlements with various claimant groups in the Yukon and Northwest Territories;
- the increasing involvement of local communities and other groups in the decision-making process as regards major resource development, signified since 1974 by the appointment and proceedings of the Berger Commission of Inquiry;
- the emphasis since 1975 in Indian and Inuit policy on promoting and safeguarding the identity of these native people within Canadian society and in achieving an improved relationship with them through a cooperative approach to policy and program development.

The Government has concluded that the time has come to take further major steps in the direction of enabling all northerners to govern themselves in ways of their own choosing. It is central to this conclusion that the native peoples of the North should participate effectively in this political evolution and at the same time be assured that their rights and interests, individually and collectively, will be protected and taken into account.

The Government is determined to discharge its responsibility in these matters with a flexibility and openness of mind, and a willingness to consider constructive changes and innovations.

Political development will be achieved through a full, frank and systematic consultation with recognized leaders of the Territorial Government, northern communities and native groups about specific proposals and measures for modifying and improving the existing structures, relationships and institutions of government in the Northwest Territories. To conduct this consultation the Government has appointed as its Special Representative, Mr. Drury, who will begin his work in the Northwest Territories by the end of the summer. This statement, which is not intended to prescribe solutions at this stage, provides a framework of policy guidance within which the proposed political consultation can get underway.

Non-Renewable Resource Development

National interest dictates that the Federal Government maintain its ownership and control of the potentially significant non-renewable resources in the Northwest Territories. In its brief, "Priorities for the North", the Territorial Council referred to the transfer of powers over all surface and sub-surface land resources, although in preliminary consultations this point was not pressed as an immediate goal. The land claims of the various native groups in the Territories also seek to bring about participation of predominantly native communities in resource development, particularly as it relates to land use. The Government assumes that negotiated settlements of these claims would include forms of compensation and institutions which would enable the native groups to play a part in economic development and benefit from it, while following their own traditional pursuits to the extent that they may wish to do so.

Both the Territorial Council and native claimant groups are looking for some sharing of revenues the Federal Government derives from the development of non-renewable resources. The Government has accepted in principle that such revenue-sharing should occur, as the result of claims settlements and through government-to-government agreements. This is seen as a further means of providing both the native groups and the Territorial Government with sources of continuing support as they move to take charge of their own affairs in respective fields of responsibility.

In view of the energy and other resource requirements that are now recognized as becoming increasingly urgent in future, the Government wishes to maintain some momentum in the exploration and development of northern non-renewable resources. The need to know about Canada's frontier reserves is an important element in the Government's energy and resources policies. The Government is also committed to ensuring effective protection of the northern environment and of otherwise taking fully into account the concerns of northern peoples about the regional impacts of resource activity.

Government mechanisms and working arrangements for consulting all northern organizations and groups directly affected by such activity, and directly concerned with land use and resource conservation, will be strengthened and improved in all areas of the Northwest Territories.

At the same time, the Government contemplates that the ownership and control of renewable resources and of some lands will be transferred to the Territorial Government*, on the one hand, and under claims settlements to northern native groups, on the other. This implies that, if the Federal Government continues to control non-renewable resources, a workable system of planning, coordination and cooperation will be essential, if the economic

development of the Northwest Territories is to proceed in a rational and coherent way. One of the fundamental causes of uncertainty and anxiety about the future of the Territories stems from the absence of an integrated strategy for economic development which of necessity must take into account variations

*Throughout the text, any reference to "Territorial Government" in the future should be read as including the possibility of more than one such government in case the Northwest Territories may be divided.

of condition and need in the various regions of the Northwest Territories.

The Federal Government is prepared to work closely with the Territorial Government and the native claimant groups in devising institutions and joint working arrangements for planning and carrying out such a strategy. The precarious nature of the Territorial economy demands no less.

Protection of Native Rights and Interests

From a variety of sources the Government is aware that the Indian, Inuit and Métis groups in the Northwest Territories are looking for legal provisions and political safeguards that will continue to protect their rights and interests no matter what changes may take place in future in the composition of the population; in the responsibilities, powers and functions of the Territorial Government; and in the shape and functioning of the Territorial economy. The native peoples are particularly concerned about their languages and other cultural aspects; their lands and traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing and trapping; their participation in subsidiary bodies of government concerned with such key questions as education, game management, surface land use, conservation and environmental protection. In claims proposals, they have also raised the question of political control and of residence requirements for political purposes.

This whole question of safeguarding the rights and interests of minorities in various parts of the Northwest Territories is not easy to answer but it is one that clearly needs to be given full weight in claims negotiations and in any political consultations about constitutional development.

Because of the complexity of the current demographic distribution and the possibility that the composition of the Territorial population may change substantially, it seems desirable that any legislation proposed for establishing legal rights and political safeguards should strike a fine balance between minority and majority rights.

Among measures that could be considered in the course of consultations about possible inclusions in legislation, presumably the Northwest Territories Act, are the following:

- Establish at Territorial level an advisory commission or council on native affairs whose advice would be required for all decisions of the Territorial Government and all legislation of the Council directly affecting the rights and interests of the native peoples, according to a list prescribed by law.
- Establish that Indians, Inuit and Métis would have proportionate representation on all major subsidiary boards, committees and commissions of the Territorial Government responsible for surface land use, conservation and environmental protection, inland waters, game management, education and cultural pursuits.

- Establish a set of reserved powers conferred on the Commissioner or the Minister in relation to northern native matters.
- Establish for the mixed communities over a certain population (perhaps 1,000) a ward system for civic elections.
- Establish electoral boundaries that reflect the community of interest in various regions, e.g. rural municipalities could have a lower ratio representation in the Territorial Council than the urban municipalities.

As for residence requirements, the Government fully recognizes the concern expressed by native peoples that their rights and benefits, achieved through claims settlements, which might depend on Territorial legislation for fulfilment, should not be done away with or diluted as a result of some new surge of white population into the Northwest Territories. Quite apart from the special interests of the native groups, moreover, are the quite special conditions that exist in frontier society and should be taken into account in deciding how to move on constitutional issues. It is equally important for native and non-native members of such a society that there be some stability in the political situation at Territorial and local levels. Accordingly, while the Government is not prepared to consider the lengthy periods put forward in native claims (10 to 15 years residence), it is willing to consult with northern leaders about instituting some degree of residence requirement for specified political purposes.

Division and Devolution in the Northwest Territories

The land claims in the Northwest Territories of the Indian Brotherhood and of the Inuit Tapirisat (particularly in its most recent restatement) call for the creation of new separate territories, each with a government having a direct relationship with the Federal Government. The boundaries for each would be drawn along lines that encompassed the areas in which the preponderance of Dene and Inuit populations reside respectively. Political control would rest in the hands of the dominant majority in each Territory. The advocates of these positions, which are not developed much beyond a broad line of principle, argue that the Indian and Inuit peoples need territorial jurisdiction, with wide responsibilities, powers and functions in order to survive as distinct cultural groups within Canada.

As already indicated in this paper (under Protection of Native Rights and Interests) the Federal Government is committed firmly to a policy of supporting the concept of continuing Indian and Inuit identity within Canadian society. It is part of this policy that the requirements for sustaining identity are to be worked out jointly with representatives of the Indian and Inuit peoples involved. It is assumed, in the North as well as in southern Canada where Indian reserves are established, that local autonomy is central to the concept of continuing Indian/Inuit identity and status. Other elements include the preservation and promotion of Indian/Inuit languages and other cultural interests; the continuation of hunting, trapping and trapping rights; Indian/Inuit control of education within their communities; encouragement of their economic development; the general strengthening of Indian/Inuit communities through housing and other infrastructure programs; training in managerial and other skills; the delegation of authority and transfer of resources from government to Indian/Inuit communities.

This whole line of policy and program development finds a parallel in the Government's approach to the settlement of comprehensive land claims, wherever they arise in Canada. Packages of settlement proposals are assembled, elaborated and implemented through processes of negotiation with the various claims groups and with variations to take account of the local situation in each case. This approach to land claims is being followed for all native claims in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

In the Northwest Territories, the initial position put forward by the Indian Brotherhood and the Inuit Tapirisat ranges well beyond the policy the Federal Government is prepared to follow. As has been indicated, the Government has no wish to see the cohesion of ethnic communities undermined: quite the reverse. In the North, as in the South, the Government supports cultural diversity as a necessary characteristic of Canada. However, political structure is something quite different. Legislative authority and governmental jurisdiction are not allocated in Canada on grounds that differentiate between the people on the basis of race. Authority is assigned to legislatures that are representative of all the people within any area on a basis of complete equality. Jurisdiction is placed in the hands of governments that are responsible, directly or indirectly, to the people - again, without regard to race. These are principles that the Government considers it essential to maintain for any political regime or governmental structure in the Northwest Territories.

Accordingly, unless the Indian and Inuit claimants are seeking the establishment of reserves under the Indian Act, as in the South, the Government does not favour the creation in the North of new political divisions, with boundaries and governmental structures based essentially on distinctions of race and involving a direct relationship with the Federal Government.

A case can be made for dividing the Northwest Territories, mainly because of its size and widespread regional differences along functional lines that might run generally North and South. Such division would take into account common interests such as distinctions of language, culture and way of life; economic needs and opportunities; transportation and communication facilities; potential resource revenues. In this way, for instance, the Eastern and Central Arctic area might be divided from the Mackenzie Valley and Delta area along a line determined after full consultation. Among other variants could be that of dividing the predominantly mainland, inhabited areas from the larger uninhabited Arctic Island area, with the latter forming a third, essentially Federal territory for resource exploration and development. The Government is prepared to see such possibilities explored in appropriate political consultations. Division along these lines could go some distance toward meeting the wishes of some of the Inuit and Indians for a territory of their own, although a territory along the lines of the one mentioned for the Eastern area would not be exclusively Inuit any more than one along the lines mentioned for the Mackenzie would be exclusively Indian. These two groups, nevertheless, would form a sizeable proportion of the population in each of the new territories, enabling them to exert a strong influence on government through the democratic process both at territorial and community level.

To move farther in the direction the native groups are looking, representative government in the Northwest Territories (whether divided or not) could be

heavily decentralized primarily to the local communities, where in many places the native peoples will continue to be the clear majority. These communities would have an option of establishing regional institutions, which in effect would be an amalgamation of community effort to further Indian and Inuit group interests in such matters as education, land use control, game management and renewable resource development. These are interests distinct from community-level needs such as housing, sanitation, social services and recreation. Already in the Baffin Island and Keewatin regions, community leaders have been proposing regional bodies and the Territorial Government is actively encouraging them, through its policies of decentralization and devolution.

Such amalgamation of native group interests in regional institutions might be desired by all the predominantly Indian and Inuit communities, which in effect are rural municipalities with special interests arising across large land areas. A further requirement in the Mackenzie Valley would be to take fully into account the local wishes of Indian bands as regards the role their band leaders might have in community government and regional institutions. For the cities and towns, the urban municipalities with mixed populations, regional institutions would probably not be viewed as a desirable option.

Devolution would require some realignment of powers and functions between the Territorial and local levels of government. The Territorial Government might continue to exercise broad but defined powers of a policy, finance and regulatory nature, performing in particular a supervisory role in relation to the municipal system which would include urban municipalities (cities and towns) and rural municipalities (hamlets and settlements) and any forms of regional government that might be set up. The responsibilities, powers and functions of the municipalities themselves would also be defined. Such definitions could be the subject of statutory provisions or formal agreements sanctioned by statute.

Responsible Government

In furtherance of the objective of achieving self-government in the North, the Government since 1970 has adopted legislative and administrative changes for both the Yukon and Northwest Territories, in effect enlarging the Territorial Councils, strengthening the Executive Committees by adding elected members of Council, and transferring further jurisdiction and authority to the Territorial Governments. The Territorial Councils have expressed a desire to move to provincehood as the next step but, while pressure for provincial status is mounting, it does not have whole-hearted support in either Territory, certainly not from native groups, who see it as a threat to their special identity and political position. The native leadership is understandably more concerned at the present time about establishing a firm political base for the native peoples and in working out accommodations with non-native interests, mainly through claims processes.

In recognition of the legitimate aspirations and desire of all residents of the Northwest Territories to take charge of their own affairs, the Federal Government is prepared, in addition to other measures already mentioned in this statement, to engage in consultations about the following steps relating to a phased extension of responsible government:

- the restructuring of political institutions and powers, including but not limited to the composition and jurisdiction of the Territorial Council, the composition and role of the Executive Committee, the continuing responsibilities and role of the Commissioner, and reserved powers of the Minister and Governor-in-Council;
- the transfer and delegation of Federal responsibilities and programs to the Territorial Government;
- the devolution of responsibilities, powers and functions from the Territorial Government to communities with the suggested community option for creating regional institutions.

The pace of developments along these lines is likely to vary from territory to territory, if a decision were taken to divide the Northwest Territories as suggested earlier; and from region to region in any event, depending on the capacity of the communities concerned to absorb change. If such division did occur, it would add a different dimension to such questions as enlarging the Territorial Councils and Executive Committee, transferring jurisdiction and programs, adjusting the mandate and role of the Commissioner. As well, devolution to communities could produce its own set of variables affecting the structure, responsibilities and functions of government at Territorial level.

There is an assumption in some quarters in the Northwest Territories that responsible government could and should lead eventually to provincial status, just as the western provinces evolved from the original Northwest Territories. In the light of the factors outlined in this Statement, the Federal Government believes that other possibilities are worth exploring. One alternative would be a Regional Municipality-type government, under which very substantial powers would be vested in the communities comprising the various regions.

The likelihood is that for a long time to come the northern territories, however they are organized politically, will require substantial financial assistance from the Federal Government to meet budgetary deficits. Financial requirements are bound to be the subject of annual consultation and negotiation between the Federal and Territorial levels of government as the process of political evolution unfolds, probably because of it as well. In addition, if the efforts to achieve local and regional autonomy are to succeed, there will have to be financial negotiations between the territorial and community levels of government. In sum, the whole process of phased change in the direction of responsible government will require carefully balanced arrangements to ensure that financial resources follow the devolution of responsibilities, powers and functions to the decentralized levels of government.

Process of Political Consultation

Early in 1977 the Council of the Northwest Territories asked for a special Commission of Inquiry under their auspices, to consult with communities and other interested groups in the Northwest Territories about constitutional developments. To accommodate this kind of approach the Government has decided to appoint its Special Representative to conduct the systematic consultation this statement has been discussing. The objective of this action-oriented consultation is to extend representative, responsive and effective government to all parts of the Northwest Territories and at the same time accommodate the legitimate interests of all recognized groups in

northern society, beginning with those of the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples.

The Special Representative will seek to arrive at agreement or consensus among the various groups consulted about specific proposals and measures that can be implemented progressively through legislative and administrative action. The Special Representative will coordinate his activities with those taking place concurrently in relation to the land claims put forward by northern native groups and also with any discussions at official level about administrative adjustments in the roles and relationships among the three levels of government operating in the Northwest Territories.

The Special Representative will report from time to time to the Prime Minister on all these matters with recommendations for action by the Federal Government. These reports will be considered by an ad hoc committee of Ministers under the chairmanship of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The Special Representative will be assisted by an advisory group composed of seconded Federal and Territorial officials, together with any other experts and consultants he may require. He will arrange to hold meetings with the northern leaders concerned in various parts of the Northwest Territories. As appropriate Territorial Councillors representing constituencies in which consultations are taking place, will be invited to participate. The Territorial Government will be fully involved throughout the process.

The Special Representative is authorized to set up headquarters in the Northwest Territories and to employ staff for administrative support. Departments and agencies of both the Federal and Territorial Governments are being asked to provide information, advice and other assistance to the Special Representative. As well he will have for consideration various proposals and position papers which have been submitted to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development from the Territorial Council, the Territorial Government, community councils and the native associations in the Northwest Territories.

The Government is aware that the positions put forward in this statement do not satisfy all the submissions and claims presented in the past year or so from interested parties in the Northwest Territories. The statement is guidance for a process that is expected to continue for a lengthy period of time which will largely be determined by the progress made. The issues and attitudes involved are such that quick solutions are neither possible nor desirable.

Enough has been said in the statement to sustain the Government's view that whatever approaches are made in either the Yukon or Northwest Territories, they should be carefully timed and paced with an emphasis on flexibility, sensitivity and workability. The Special Representative, in the course of the political consultation, and other Federal representatives engaged in claims negotiations, must have sufficient room to manoeuvre freely, in order to consider the wide range of proposals expected to emerge from Territorial, community and native groups. An ongoing capacity for change in the face of a rapidly evolving situation must be assumed.

The Situation in the Yukon Territory

For a number of reasons the approach to constitutional development in the Yukon is being considered separately from the one followed in the Northwest

Territories. To begin with the Yukon has a longer history of Territorial self-government and quasi-independence. The population balance and distribution, the economy, the municipal structure, and facilities for transportation and communications are all different. The land claims situation, which involves the Council for Yukon Indians (representing the Indian and Métis people of the Yukon), the Federal and Territorial Governments, is rather different and farther advanced than any claims in the Northwest Territories at the present time.

The question of dividing the Yukon does not arise but most of the other major issues, basically between the native and non-native segments of the population, are similar in each Territory. This suggests that the principles, responses and measures discussed in this statement on political development in the Northwest Territories would have some relevance and application in the Yukon.

In the Yukon the process for political consultation on constitutional issues has not been fully worked out. In preliminary discussions, the Territorial Council has asked for the appointment of a Special Representative. It has also put forward certain proposals, including recommendations of April 20, 1977 from its Standing Committee on Constitutional Development; and a proposed replacement for the Yukon Act dated June 5, 1977, involving the establishment of provincial government.

At the same time consideration of the Indian land claim is continuing in a cooperative planning process that involves representatives of the Federal Government, the Territorial Government and the Council for Yukon Indians. All Yukoners are being kept informed about this process, through the publication of jointly-agreed position papers, as they emerge. On July 15 the Planning Council released a paper containing a proposed settlement model.

Although claims discussions of necessity do touch on constitutional questions, there may be a need of a different approach for resolving the fundamental issues of political development in the Yukon. After further consultations with the parties concerned in the Territory, the Government will be deciding whether and when a Special Representative would be appointed for the Yukon, together with his terms of reference.



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Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui que l'honorable CHARLES M. DRURY a été nommé représentant spécial pour l'Evolution constitutionnelle dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Monsieur Drury soumettra au Premier ministre des rapports périodiques au sujet de ses consultations systématiques avec les dirigeants de l'Administration territoriale, des collectivités septentrionales et des groupes autochtones au sujet de mesures susceptibles d'accélérer et d'améliorer le mode de gouvernement représentatif et responsable dans les Territoires. Le mandat détaillé de même qu'un document de travail sur l'Evolution politique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont joints aux présents. Monsieur Drury a beaucoup voyagé dans toutes les régions du Nord et apporte à sa nomination une longue expérience de treize ans à titre de ministre de la couronne et de six ans en tant que membre du Conseil des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

L'honorable Charles Mills Drury, C.P., C.B.E., D.S.O., C.R., député, est né le 17 mai 1912, à Westmount, Québec. Il fit ses études au Bishop's College School, au Royal Military College, à l'Université McGill et à l'Université de Paris.

Pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, M. Drury a servi dans l'Armée canadienne en Europe et a atteint le grade de brigadier. De 1945 à 1947, il a été chef de la mission de

l'Administration de secours et de rétablissement des Nations Unies (UNRRA) en Pologne; de 1947 à 1949, il a fait partie de la division économique du ministère des Affaires extérieures. Il fut sous-ministre de la Défense nationale de 1949 à 1955.

Nommé ministre de la Production de défense le 22 avril 1963, il devient le premier titulaire du poste de ministre de la Production de défense le 22 avril 1963, il devient le premier titulaire du poste de ministre de l'Industrie du Canada le 25 juillet 1973. Il a aussi occupé le poste de ministre du Commerce dans le premier cabinet du Premier ministre Trudeau. Président du Conseil du Trésor à partir de 1968, il a été assermenté en juillet 1974 comme ministre des Travaux publics et ministre d'Etat aux Sciences et à la Technologie, étant également responsable du Conseil national de recherches du Canada jusqu'au 14 septembre, 1976. Le 14 septembre, Monsieur Drury a remis sa démission.

RÉSUMÉ

Le représentant spécial pour l'évolution constitutionnelle dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest sera nommé par le Premier ministre et aura le pouvoir

- i) de consulter systématiquement les dirigeants reconnus de l'Administration territoriale, des collectivités septentrionales et des groupes autochtones au sujet de mesures précises susceptibles de modifier et d'améliorer les structures, les institutions et les régimes actuels de l'administration des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, avec l'intention d'étendre à toutes les parties des Territoires un mode de gouvernement représentatif, dynamique et efficace et, par la même occasion, de servir les intérêts légitimes de tous les groupes de la collectivité nordique en commençant par ceux des Indiens, des Inuit et des Métis;
 - ii) de chercher entre les divers groupes consultés un accord sur les propositions et les mesures précises qui pourraient entrer progressivement en vigueur par voie de modification des lois fédérales et territoriales, ainsi que par la mise en oeuvre des mesures administratives qui s'imposent;
 - iii) de coordonner ces activités avec celles qui se déroulent actuellement dans le domaine des revendications foncières présentées par des groupes autochtones du Nord et avec les discussions des représentants officiels sur les ajustements administratifs à effectuer au niveau des relations et des fonctions gouvernementales dans des Territoires du Nord-Ouest;
 - iv) de tenir l'administration territoriale et les autres parties intéressées parfaitement au courant du progrès des consultations;
 - v) de consulter, au besoin, le Comité ad hoc du Cabinet sur l'évolution constitutionnelle dans le Nord, par l'intermédiaire de son président, le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien;
 - vi) de faire au premier ministre un compte rendu occasionnel sur tous ces aspects, en proposant des mesures à prendre au niveau fédéral.
2. Sans aucune restriction quant à la généralité de ce qui précède, le représentant spécial a le pouvoir d'inclure dans son programme de consultation, les sujets suivants:
- i) la division possible des Territoires du Nord-Ouest en fonction de facteurs fonctionnels, notamment les aspects économiques, socio-culturels et autres éléments connexes, mais non pas en fonction de structures et divisions politiques basées uniquement sur des distinctions raciales;
 - ii) la restructuration graduelle des institutions politiques dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest en vue d'en arriver à une forme de gouvernement plus responsable, ce qui comprend entre autres l'étude de la composition et de la compétence du Conseil territorial, la composition et le rôle du Comité exécutif, les charges permanentes du commissaire, les relations futures avec le gouvernement fédéral ainsi que les droits réservés du ministre et du gouverneur en conseil;
 - iii) le transfert et la délégation de responsabilités et de programmes fédéraux aux administrations territoriales;
 - iv) la dévolution de responsabilités, de pouvoirs et de fonctions de l'administration territoriale aux collectivités, avec la possibilité pour ces dernières de créer des institutions régionales à des fins précises;
 - v) les moyens réglementaires et autres susceptibles de protéger les intérêts des autochtones, y compris leurs aspirations linguistiques, culturelles et traditionnelles;
 - vi) les mesures destinées à promouvoir la participation des autochtones aux divers paliers de l'administration publique, dont les exigences de résidence, les limites des circonscriptions électorales, le régime des quartiers municipaux, la représentation au sein d'organes audliaires et de la fonction publique;
 - vii) le rôle politique, s'il en est, des institutions autochtones au niveau de la mise en valeur économique découlant du règlement des revendications;
 - viii) le maintien de la possession et la gestion des ressources non renouvelables par le gouvernement fédéral, avec partage des revenus provenant de l'exploitation des ressources;
 - ix) la décentralisation des méthodes d'utilisation et de gestion des terres, en organisant des institutions pour le développement économique conjointement planifié;
 - x) les dispositions financières à l'appui de ce qui précède.
3. Le représentant spécial recevra l'aide d'un groupe consultatif détaché par les administrations fédérales et provinciales, ainsi que de tout autre expert-conseil dont il peut avoir besoin de temps à autre.

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4. Le représentant spécial sera chargé de la conduite efficace de la consultation, et pour la réaliser, il sera autorisé:

- i) à établir une base d'opérations dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest;
- ii) à organiser des réunions dans diverses localités des Territoires du Nord-Ouest avec les dirigeants locaux et autres participants qu'il jugera bon d'inviter.
- iii) à passer des contrats avec des experts-conseils selon les besoins;
- iv) à engager du personnel de soutien administratif;
- v) à gérer les fonds accordés pour l'Enquête

selon les conditions à approuver par le Conseil du Trésor.

5. Les ministères et organismes des administrations fédérale et territoriales devront, sur demande, accorder au représentant spécial, les informations, conseils et autres formes d'aide dont il aura besoin.

6. Le représentant spécial devra compléter ses consultations et travaux connexes dans les meilleurs délais, de façon que le gouvernement puisse prendre, le plus rapidement possible, des décisions relativement à l'évolution constitutionnelle dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

L'ÉVOLUTION POLITIQUE DES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Au cours des dernières années, les questions constitutionnelles ont revêtu une importance croissante au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, au fur et à mesure qu'évoluaient les administrations territoriales et que les groupes autochtones formulaient leurs revendications foncières. Le présent exposé concerne principalement la situation dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et commence par reconnaître le fait que pour des raisons historiques et autres, les situations des deux territoires diffèrent suffisamment pour mériter d'être traitées de façon différente. Néanmoins, plusieurs des facteurs et forces entrent en jeu dans les deux territoires et peuvent nécessiter des réactions semblables sinon identiques, s'il faut rechercher des solutions satisfaisantes de concert avec les principaux intéressés. Quelques-unes des implications particulières pour le Yukon sont mentionnées plus loin dans l'exposé.

La plupart des pressions et tensions qui se manifestent de nos jours dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest résultent de trois facteurs principaux:

- la demande générale d'un plus grand degré d'autonomie tant au niveau du territoire qu'à celui des collectivités;
- la détermination des autochtones, c'est-à-dire les Indiens, Inuit et Métis d'obtenir reconnaissance et pouvoir, en grande partie au moyen du règlement de leurs revendications foncières;
- le besoin urgent d'imprimer une orientation et un rythme à l'essor économique de toutes les parties des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, longtemps dominé par les fantaisies et fluctuations manifestées dans l'exploitation des ressources non renouvelables.

Ces trois facteurs ont joué un rôle très important dans l'étude plutôt longue menant à une décision sur le projet de pipeline dans le nord. Ils engendrent des forces destructives. Ils influent les uns sur les autres et ils continuent de toucher directement le sens que prendra l'évolution politique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest au cours des quelque dix années à venir.

L'administration territoriale, désormais dirigée par un conseil entièrement élu, cherche à élargir ses compétences, à accroître ses pouvoirs et à obtenir une plus grande mainmise sur tous les aspects de la vie dans le

Nord. Ces objectifs se reflètent au niveau communautaire en ce sens que les conseils de municipalités, de hameaux et de localités s'affirment de plus en plus. Parallèlement, les associations autochtones, plus particulièrement la Fraternité des Indiens des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et Inuit Tapirisat du Canada, ont œuvré à faire relâcher l'emprise de l'administration territoriale et de son conseil, à orienter l'évolution politique à la base et à faire des autochtones un peuple fort politiquement et économiquement dont la culture serait, de surcroît, reconnue, surtout par l'entremise des revendications foncières que le gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé depuis 1973 à régler par voie de négociation.

En somme, le gouvernement reconnaît que toutes ces affirmations d'objectifs et d'aspirations politiques sont légitimes et arrivent à point nommé. En effet, la commission Carrothers, qui amorça véritablement le mouvement vers l'autonomie territoriale, ne recommandait-elle pas, en 1966, une nouvelle étude de la question dans dix ans, étude qui est en cours. Cependant, l'intransigeance avec laquelle les chefs de tous les partis politiques des Territoires du Nord-Ouest tendent à exprimer leurs objectifs vient embrouiller et aggraver les questions à débattre. Une telle intransigeance a entraîné un durcissement des positions, a élargi le fossé entre les groupes raciaux et a créé un climat de confrontation qui, pour une petite population très éparpillée comme celle des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ne pourrait qu'avoir des effets destructeurs.

L'évolution politique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest relève entièrement de la responsabilité constitutionnelle du gouvernement fédéral. Et ce dernier a adopté certaines politiques qui, depuis un certain temps, touchent directement sa responsabilité à cet égard, notamment:

- L'adoption en décembre 1970 des objectifs nationaux pour le Nord qui comportaient la poursuite de l'évolution vers l'autonomie;
- L'importance et la priorité accordées dans l'énoncé de politique sur le Nord de mars 1972, à la nécessité de répondre aux besoins de tous les habitants du Nord;
- l'engagement (contenu dans la déclaration d'août 1973 définissant la politique adoptée à l'égard des revendications foncières des Indiens/Inuit) de négocier avec divers groupes de revendicateurs venant du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, des règlements des revendications globales;
- la participation croissante des populations locales et des autres groupes aux procédures de prise des décisions en matière d'exploitation des principales ressources, confirmée depuis 1974 par la désignation et les travaux de la Commission d'enquête Berger;
- l'insistance mise depuis 1975 à l'égard de la politique adoptée envers les Indiens/Inuit, en vue de la promotion et de la protection de la personnalité ethnique des peuples autochtones au sein de la société canadienne et l'établissement de meilleurs relations avec eux en les faisant collaborer à l'élaboration des politiques et programmes qui les intéressent.

Le Gouvernement a conclu que l'heure était venue de prendre d'autres importantes mesures afin de permettre à tous les peuples du Nord de se gouverner eux-mêmes comme ils l'entendent. Cette conclusion insiste essentiellement sur

le fait que les peuples autochtones du Nord doivent participer effectivement à cette évolution politique tout en étant assurés que leurs droits et leurs intérêts, individuels et collectifs, seront respectés et sauvegardés. Le Gouvernement est décidé à s'acquitter des ses responsabilités en la matière en faisant preuve de souplesse et de largeur d'esprit, et de bonne volonté en ce qui concerne des changements positifs des nouvelles structures.

L'évolution politique se fera par des consultations franches, entières et systématiques avec les dirigeants reconnus de l'administration territoriale, des collectivités du Nord et des groupes autochtones sur des propositions déterminées et des mesures spécifiques en vue d'améliorer les structures actuelles, les relations et les institutions administratives dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Le gouvernement a désigné M. Drury en tant que représentant spécial chargé de conduire les négociations.

M. Drury commencera son travail dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest à la fin de cet été. Le présent exposé, qui n'a pas pour but de prescrire à ce stade des solutions, fournit un cadre de directives sur la politique à suivre afin que puisse être amorcée la consultation envisagée.

Mise en exploitation des ressources non renouvelables

L'intérêt national exige que le gouvernement fédéral conserve ses droits de propriété et de regard sur l'important potentiel de ressources non-renouvelables des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Dans son mémoire intitulé "Les Priorités du Nord", le Conseil territorial a fait allusion au transfert de juridiction sur toutes les ressources terrestres, en surface et en sous-sol, bien que lors des consultations préliminaires ce point n'ait pas été considéré comme urgent dans l'immédiat. Les revendications foncières des divers groupes autochtones des Territoires du Nord-Ouest cherchent aussi à faire participer à l'exploitation des ressources, en particulier celles du sol, les collectivités où prédominent les autochtones. Le gouvernement présume que des règlements négociés de ces revendications incluraient des formes d'indemnisation et la création d'institutions permettant aux groupes autochtones de jouer un rôle dans le développement économique et d'en bénéficier, tout en exerçant leurs propres activités traditionnelles dans la mesure où ils le voudraient.

Le Conseil territorial et les groupes revendicateurs d'autochtones veulent que le Gouvernement fédéral partage avec les Territoires les recettes qu'il tire de l'exploitation des ressources non renouvelables. Le gouvernement fédéral a accepté le principe d'un tel partage qui s'effectuerait dans le prolongement du règlement des revendications et par l'entremise d'ententes inter-gouvernementales. A ses yeux, un tel arrangement serait un autre moyen d'assurer à l'administration territoriale et aux groupes autochtones un appui financier suivi, pendant que ces derniers prennent en main les affaires de leur ressort. Conscient du problème de plus en plus critique que va poser dans l'avenir la satisfaction des besoins énergétiques et autres, le gouvernement fédéral désire que la prospection et l'exploitation des ressources non renouvelables dans le Nord se poursuivent à un certain rythme. La nécessité de connaître les ressources que recèlent les régions reculées du Canada est une considération importante au niveau de la politique suivie par le gouvernement dans le domaine de l'énergie et des ressources. Ce dernier est également résolu à protéger efficacement l'environnement dans le Nord et à tenir, par ailleurs, dûment compte des inquiétudes qu'éprouvent les autochtones à propos des répercussions régionales de l'exploitation des ressources.

A cette fin, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, il va partout renforcer et améliorer les mécanismes administratifs et les moyens d'action mis en place pour consulter tous les organismes et groupes septentrionaux directement touchés par les opérations d'exploitation et concernés par le problème de l'utilisation des terres et de la préservation des ressources.

Le Gouvernement envisage par la même occasion de faire passer les ressources renouvelables et certaines terres sous le contrôle et la propriété de l'administration territoriale* d'une part et, dans le cadre du règlement des revendications, des groupes d'autochtones du Nord d'autre part. En conséquence, si le Gouvernement fédéral conserve le contrôle des ressources non renouvelables, il sera absolument indispensable de mettre en oeuvre un système efficace de planification, de coordination et de coopération pour que l'expansion économique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest se poursuive de façon rationnelle et harmonieuse. Les incertitudes et les inquiétudes qu'éprouvent les autochtones à propos de l'avenir des Territoires sont essentiellement imputables à l'absence d'une stratégie globale de développement économique, qui doit absolument tenir compte des disparités existantes, sur le plan des conditions et des besoins, entre les diverses régions des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Le gouvernement fédéral est disposé à collaborer étroitement avec l'administration territoriale et les groupes revendicateurs d'autochtones à la mise sur pied des mécanismes et des moyens d'action communs qui s'imposent en vue de la planification et de l'application d'une telle stratégie; la précarité de l'économie des Territoires l'exige.

Sauvegarde des droits et des intérêts des autochtones

Le gouvernement a appris par diverses sources que les groupes d'Indiens, d'Inuit et de Métis des Territoires du Nord-Ouest veulent obtenir certaines assurances politiques et légales garantissant la sauvegarde de leurs droits et de leurs intérêts, quels que soient les changements susceptibles d'intervenir par la suite dans la composition de la population, dans le domaine des responsabilités, des pouvoirs et du rôle de l'administration territoriale, ainsi que dans le caractère et le fonctionnement de l'économie des Territoires.

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Toute référence subséquente au gouvernement territorial dans le présent texte devrait être interprétée comme incluant la possibilité qu'il y ait plus d'un gouvernement, dans l'éventualité où les Territoires du Nord-Ouest soient divisés en deux ou plusieurs territoires.

Leurs langues, leur vie culturelle en général, leurs terres, les traditions que représentent pour eux la chasse, la pêche et le piégeage, ainsi que leur contribution à l'activité des organismes paragouvernementaux s'intéressant à des questions aussi importantes que l'éducation, la gestion de la faune, l'utilisation, la conservation et la protection environnementale des terres de surface sont des choses qui tiennent particulièrement à coeur aux populations autochtones. Dans l'exposé de leurs revendications, ces dernières soulèvent également la question de la résidence à des fins de contrôle politique. Il n'est pas facile de trouver réponse à cette question extrêmement vaste de la sauvegarde des droits et des intérêts des minorités de diverses régions des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, mais elle exige qu'on lui accorde toute l'importance qu'elle mérite au cours de négociations de revendications et de toute consultation politique sur l'évolution constitutionnelle. En raison de la nature complexe de la répartition démographique actuelle et d'une évolution éventuelle importante de la composition de la population des Territoires, il paraît souhaitable que toute mesure législative

proposée en vue d'établir des droits et des garanties politiques favorisent un sain équilibre entre les droits de la minorité et ceux de la majorité. Voici quelques mesures pouvant faire l'objet de délibérations sur l'intégration possible de certaines dispositions dans un texte de loi, sans doute la Loi sur les Territoires du Nord-Ouest:

- Instituer, à l'échelon des Territoires, une commission ou un conseil consultatif sur les affaires autochtones que l'administration territoriale et le Conseil seraient tenus de consulter avant de prendre toute décision ou de décréter toute mesure touchant directement aux droits et aux intérêts des populations autochtones, selon une liste prévue par la loi.
- Décréter que les Indiens, les Inuit et les Métis pourront jouir de la représentation proportionnelle au sein de tous les principaux comités, conseils et commissions auxiliaires de l'administration territoriale chargés des questions de l'utilisation, de la conservation et de la protection environnementale des terres de surface, des eaux intérieures, de la gestion de la faune, de l'éducation et des aspirations culturelles.
- Instituer un ensemble de droits réservés, qui seront conférés au ministre ou au commissaire au sujet de questions touchant les autochtones du Nord.
- Etablir, aux fins d'élections municipales, des quartiers dans les localités mixtes dont la population dépasse un certain nombre d'habitants (disons 1,000).
- Etablir des limites électorales reflétant l'intérêt commun de diverses régions; par exemple, les municipalités rurales pourraient être représentées au Conseil territorial dans une proportion inférieure à celle des municipalités urbaines.

Pour ce qui est de la résidence, le gouvernement est parfaitement conscient avec les populations autochtones lorsqu'elles affirment qu'une éventuelle recrudescence des blancs dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ne doit en rien compromettre ou anéantir les droits et les avantages que le règlement de leurs revendications leur aura rendus et dont le respect pourrait bien reposer sur un texte de loi territorial. Qui plus est, il y a le fait, indépendant des intérêts particuliers des groupes autochtones, qu'il existe dans une société de bâtisseurs des conditions particulières dont il faut tenir compte avant d'agir dans le domaine constitutionnel. Une certaine stabilité politique aux niveaux territorial et local est tout aussi importante pour les membres autochtones d'une telle société que pour les non-autochtones. De même, tandis que l'administration fédérale n'est pas disposée à envisager les longs délais proposés dans les revendications autochtones (de 10 à 15 ans de résidence), elle est prête à consulter les dirigeants du Nord au sujet de l'établissement de certaines exigences de résidence à des fins politiques particulières.

Division des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et décentralisation administrative

Les revendications foncières présentées pour les Territoires du Nord-Ouest par la Fraternité des Indiens et par l'Inuit Tapirisat du Canada (en particulier dans leur reformulation la plus récente) réclament la création de nouveaux territoires distincts dotés chacun d'un gouvernement ayant des relations directes avec l'Administration fédérale. Les limites de chaque

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territoire seraient tracées en fonction des régions où vivent une majorité de Dénés et d'Inuit respectivement. Dans chaque territoire, le contrôle politique serait détenu par la majorité. Les tenants de cette idée, qui n'a guère été approfondie, allèguent que pour survivre en tant que groupes culturels distinctifs du Canada, les Indiens et les Inuit ont besoin d'une juridiction territoriale ainsi que de responsabilités, de pouvoirs et de fonctions étendus.

Comme il a déjà été indiqué dans la section intitulée "Protection des droits et intérêts des autochtones" du présent document, l'administration fédérale s'est fermement engagée à appuyer le concept du maintien de l'identité indienne et inuit dans le cadre de la société canadienne.

Cette politique veut que les exigences reliées à la sauvegarde de cette identité soient établies conjointement avec les représentants des populations indiennes et inuit en cause. Dans le Nord tout comme dans le Sud du Canada où il existe des réserves indiennes, il est admis que l'autonomie au niveau local est la base de la préservation de l'identité et du statut des Indiens et des Inuit. Parmi les autres éléments qui interviennent, mentionnons la préservation et la promotion des langues indiennes et inuit et autres instruments culturels; le maintien des droits de chasse, de pêche et de piégeage; le contrôle par les Indiens et les Inuit de l'éducation dispensée dans leurs agglomérations; la promotion économique; la consolidation générale des localités indiennes et inuit au moyen de programmes d'infrastructure, notamment de logement; la formation en techniques de gestion et autres; la délégation de pouvoirs et le transfert des ressources gouvernementales aux localités indiennes et inuit.

Cette ensemble de politiques et de programmes est conforme aux méthodes adoptées par l'administration fédérale pour le traitement des revendications foncières globales, de quelque partie du Canada qu'elles viennent. Les propositions de règlement sont réunies, formulées et mises en oeuvre dans le cadre de négociations avec les divers groupes revendicateurs et à quelques différences près compte tenu de la situation locale dans chaque cas. On procède ainsi pour toutes les revendications foncières des autochtones du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, la position soutenue par la Fraternité des Indiens et Inuit Tapirisat diverge considérablement de la politique que le gouvernement fédéral entend suivre. Comme il l'a déjà affirmé, le gouvernement ne désire aucunement que la cohésion des groupements ethniques soit minée: tout au contraire. Que ce soit au Nord comme au Sud, le gouvernement préserve la diversité culturelle et la considère comme une caractéristique essentielle du Canada. Cependant, les structures politiques sont quelque chose de tout à fait différent. Les pouvoirs législatifs et la juridiction gouvernementale au Canada ne sont pas attribués en fonction des distinctions raciales. Les pouvoirs sont accordés aux corps législatifs qui représentent bien tous les gens dans n'importe laquelle région en s'appuyant sur le principe de l'égalité complète. La juridiction est confiée aux gouvernements qui doivent rendre des comptes à la population et là encore sans égard à la race. Voilà les principes que le gouvernement considère essentiels au maintien d'un régime politique ou d'une structure gouvernementale dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Par conséquent, à moins que les revendicateurs indiens et inuit ne recherchent la création de réserves conformes à la Loi sur les Indiens, comme dans le Sud, le gouvernement ne favorise pas la création de nouvelles entités politiques dans le Nord, comportant des limites territoriales et des

structures gouvernementales basées essentiellement sur les distinctions de race et entraînant une relation directe avec le gouvernement fédéral. Il y aurait peut-être lieu de diviser les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, compte tenu de leur grandeur et des disparités régionales importantes, en établissant des limites qui pourraient aller du Nord au Sud. Une division de ce genre devrait tenir compte des intérêts communs tels que les différences de langue, de culture et de mode de vie; des besoins et des possibilités économiques; des réseaux de transport et de communication; des revenus éventuels provenant de l'exploitation des ressources. Ainsi, par exemple, les régions du Centre et de l'Est de l'Arctique pourraient être divisées à partir de la région de la Vallée et du Delta du Mackenzie; le tracé serait déterminé après consultation. Parmi d'autres variantes, il serait aussi possible de diviser les régions habitées qui, pour la plupart se trouvent sur le plateau continental, ces vastes régions inhabitées des îles de l'Arctique, qui pourraient former un troisième territoire essentiellement fédéral destiné à l'exploration et à l'exploitation des ressources. Le Gouvernement est disposé à étudier de telles possibilités en entreprenant les consultations politiques appropriées. La division selon les limites proposées pourrait rendre justice en quelque sorte aux désirs de certains des Inuit et des Indiens de posséder intégralement un territoire; toutefois, si l'on se réfère aux territoires dont on fait état des grandes lignes ci-haut, un territoire dans l'est de l'Arctique ne serait pas plus exclusivement "Inuit" qu'un territoire pour le Mackenzie ne serait exclusivement "Indien".

Ces deux groupes, toutefois, constitueraient un pourcentage élevé de la population dans chacun des nouveaux territoires, leur permettant ainsi d'influer grandement sur les décisions gouvernementales par l'entremise du processus démocratique tant au niveau territorial que local. Afin de se conformer encore davantage aux désirs des autochtones, l'administration des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (que la région soit divisée ou non) pourrait faire l'objet d'une forte décentralisation au premier chef parmi les diverses localités, peuplées pour la plupart d'une majorité autochtone. Ces localités pourraient établir selon leurs besoins des institutions régionales, qui en fait représenteraient un effort commun pour aider les Indiens et les Inuit à participer activement aux activités visant l'éducation, le contrôle de l'utilisation des terres, la gestion de la faune et la mise en valeur des ressources renouvelables (domaines distincts des besoins locaux tels que le logement, l'hygiène, les services sociaux et les loisirs). Déjà, dans les régions de l'île Baffin et de Keewatin, des dirigeants locaux ont proposé l'établissement d'organismes régionaux. Par l'entremise de sa politique de décentralisation, l'administration territoriale leur accorde plus qu'un simple encouragement. Un tel regroupement des intérêts autochtones sous forme d'institutions régionales pourrait être souhaitable par toutes les localités à population majoritairement indienne ou inuit, lesquelles sont en fait des municipalités à caractère rural possédant des intérêts spéciaux visant les grandes zones foncières. En ce qui a trait à la vallée du Mackenzie, il importe également de prendre intégralement en considération les désirs locaux des bandes indiennes relativement aux rôles que leurs dirigeants pourraient jouer au sein des administrations locales et des institutions régionales. L'établissement de telles institutions ne serait probablement pas souhaitable pour les localités à population mixte qu'on retrouve dans les villes et les municipalités urbaines.

La décentralisation administrative exigerait un remaniement des fonctions et pouvoirs entre les administrations territoriales et locales. L'administration territoriale pourrait continuer d'exercer des pouvoirs, étendus quoique bien définis, en ce qui a trait aux lignes directrices, aux finances et aux lois, notamment pour ce qui est de superviser les activités des administrations locales et des institutions régionales établies par les municipalités urbaines (cités et villes) et les municipalités rurales (hameaux et localités). Les responsabilités, pouvoirs et fonctions des municipalités seraient également définis, soit par des dispositions statutaires ou par des ententes officielles ratifiées par des statuts.

Gouvernement responsable

Dans le but de mener plus avant la réalisation de l'objectif d'autonomie administrative du Nord, le gouvernement a adopté, depuis 1970, à l'intention aussi bien du Yukon que des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, des changements législatifs et administratifs qui ont eu pour effet d'accroître le nombre de membres des conseils territoriaux, celui des comités exécutifs qui comprennent dorénavant les membres élus du conseil, et de transférer divers autres pouvoirs et compétences aux administrations territoriales. Les conseils territoriaux ont exprimé le désir d'accéder, comme étape suivante, au statut provincial; par contre, bien que les pressions en faveur de l'obtention de ce statut prennent de plus en plus d'importance, elles ne jouissent cependant pas d'un appui chaleureux dans aucun des deux territoires, et surtout pas de la part des divers groupes d'autochtones, qui y voient une menace à leur identité particulière et à leur position politique. Les dirigeants autochtones sont, comme on le comprend, plus préoccupés pour le moment par l'établissement pour les leurs d'une base politique solide et par la réalisation de compromis avec les non-autochtones, par le truchement principalement des processus de revendications. Comme le gouvernement fédéral reconnaît les aspirations et les désirs légitimes de tous les résidents des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, relativement à la prise en charge de leurs propres affaires, il est prêt, en plus des autres mesures déjà mentionnées dans le présent exposé, à s'engager dans des consultations sur les étapes à venir de l'extension par étapes de l'administration responsable des territoires, en ce qui a trait notamment:

- à la restructuration des institutions et pouvoirs politiques y compris, mais non de façon limitative, la composition et la compétence du conseil territorial, la composition et le rôle du comité exécutif, les responsabilités permanentes et le rôle du commissaire, de même que les pouvoirs réservés au ministre et au Gouverneur en conseil;
- le transfert et la délégation des responsabilités et des programmes fédéraux à l'administration territoriale;
- la dévolution des responsabilités, des pouvoirs et des fonctions de l'administration territoriale aux agglomérations, ces dernières ayant l'option de créer des institutions régionales.

Le rythme de la mise en oeuvre des ces mesures variera probablement de territoire en territoire, si l'on décide de diviser les Territoires du Nord-Ouest comme il a été proposé antérieurement; et de région en région en tout état de cause selon la capacité des localités concernées à s'adapter aux changements. Si une telle division se produisait, l'agrandissement des Conseils territoriaux et des comités exécutifs, le transfert de la

juridiction et des programmes, la rectification du mandat et du rôle du commissaire devraient être considérés sous un nouvel angle. De plus, la délégation des pouvoirs aux agglomérations pourrait créer sa propre série de variables touchant la structure, les responsabilités et les fonctions de l'administration territoriale.

Dans certains milieux des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, on suppose que l'établissement d'un gouvernement responsable pourrait et devrait conduire finalement à la création d'une province, comme ce fut le cas pour les provinces de l'Ouest qui se sont détachées des anciens Territoires du Nord-Ouest. À la lumière des facteurs énoncés dans le présent exposé, le gouvernement fédéral croit qu'il vaille la peine d'explorer d'autres possibilités.

L'une des solutions de rechange serait l'établissement d'une administration s'apparentant à une municipalité régionale, régime en vertu duquel des localités des diverses régions se verraient investies de pouvoirs importants.

Quelle que soit leur organisation politique, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest auront besoin vraisemblablement d'une aide financière considérable du gouvernement fédéral pour de nombreuses années à venir en vue de combler les déficits budgétaires. Les besoins pécuniaires devront faire l'objet de consultations et de négociations annuelles entre le gouvernement fédéral et l'Administration territoriale au fur et à mesure et en raison de l'évolution politique de la question.

En outre, pour en arriver à l'autonomie régionale et locale, il faudra que l'administration territoriale et les localités négocient des arrangements financiers. Au demeurant, tout le changement graduel vers un gouvernement responsable nécessitera des arrangements soigneusement équilibrés afin d'assurer que les ressources financières nécessaires soient accordées à la suite de la délégation des responsabilités, des pouvoirs et des fonctions aux paliers décentralisés du gouvernement.

Processus de consultation politique

Au début de 1977, le Conseil des Territoires du Nord-Ouest a demandé la tenue, sous ses auspices, d'une commission d'enquête chargée de délibérer avec les collectivités et les autres groupes concernés des Territoires du Nord-Ouest au sujet de l'évolution constitutionnelle. Afin de faciliter pareille initiative, le gouvernement a décidé de nommer un représentant spécial chargé de mener la consultation systématique énoncée dans le présent exposé. Le but de cette consultation axée sur l'action est de doter d'un gouvernement représentatif, responsable et efficace toutes les régions des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et en même temps de concilier les intérêts légitimes de tous les groupes reconnus de la société du Nord, en commençant par ceux des Indiens, des Inuit et des Métis.

Le représentant spécial s'efforcera d'en arriver à une entente ou à un consensus entre les divers groupes consultés au sujet des propositions et des mesures spécifiques pouvant graduellement être mises en application par des interventions législatives et administratives. Le représentant spécial coordonnera ses activités avec celles concurrentement entreprises relativement aux revendications foncières exprimées par les groupes autochtones du Nord et aussi avec toute étude officielle concernant les modifications d'ordre administratif qui s'imposent aux rôles et relations entre les trois ordres de gouvernement ayant autorité dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Le représentant spécial soumettra au Premier ministre des rapports périodiques sur ces questions et lui recommandera les mesures à prendre par le gouvernement fédéral. Un comité ad hoc formé de ministres et présidé par le ministre des Affaires Indiennes et du Nord canadien étudiera ces rapports.

Le représentant spécial pourra faire appel à un groupe consultatif formé de fonctionnaires fédéraux et territoriaux, ainsi qu'à tous spécialistes et conseillers techniques dont il pourrait avoir besoin. Il organisera des rencontres avec les dirigeants des divers secteurs des Territoires du Nord-Ouest concernés. Au besoin, les conseils des territoires des circonscriptions où se font les consultations seront invités à participer.

L'administration territoriale participera pendant toute la durée de l'enquête. Le représentant spécial pourra mettre sur pied dans les Territoires un bureau principal et employer du personnel administratif de soutien. Les ministères et organismes du gouvernement fédéral et de l'administration territoriale devront renseigner et conseiller le représentant spécial et lui fournir toute autre forme d'assistance dont il pourrait avoir besoin. On lui soumettra aussi des exposés de position et des mesures proposées au ministre des Affaires Indiennes et du Nord canadien par le Conseil territorial, l'administration territoriale, les Conseils communautaires et par les associations d'autochtones des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Le gouvernement est conscient que les opinions émises dans le présent exposé ne répondent pas à toutes les vues et revendications présentées dans le courant de la dernière année par les parties intéressées des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. L'exposé sert à orienter un processus qui devrait s'étendre sur une période de temps assez longue qui sera déterminée en grande partie, par les progrès accomplis. Les questions et les attitudes en cause sont tellement importantes que des solutions rapides ne sont ni possibles, ni souhaitables.

Nous en avons déjà assez dit dans l'exposé pour justifier l'opinion du gouvernement voulant que, quelle que soit la formule adoptée, soit au Yukon, soit dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, elle doit être synchronisée et réalisée à un rythme qui mette l'accent sur la souplesse, la sensibilité et la praticabilité. Le représentant spécial, au cours de la consultation politique, et les autres représentants fédéraux engagés dans des négociations en matière de revendications, doivent posséder une marge suffisante de manœuvre leur permettant de répondre aux nombreuses propositions que l'on s'attend à recevoir des groupes territoriaux, autochtones et locaux. Il faut donc savoir s'adapter à une situation en évolution rapide.

La situation dans le Territoire du Yukon

Pour un certain nombre de raisons, l'approche face à l'évolution constitutionnelle du Yukon fait l'objet d'une étude distincte de celle des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Premièrement, le Yukon jouit depuis plus longtemps d'une administration territoriale autonome et d'une quasi-indépendance.

La répartition de la population, l'économie, l'administration municipale et les moyens de transport et de communication ne sont pas les mêmes dans les deux régions. Les revendications foncières, qui intéressent directement le conseil des Indiens du Yukon (représentant à la fois les Indiens et les Métis), le gouvernement fédéral et l'administration territoriale, diffèrent considérablement et, à l'heure actuelle, ont progressé davantage que celles des T.N.-O.

Il n'est pas question de diviser le Yukon mais la plupart des autres questions importantes qui touchent notamment les autochtones et les non-autochtones sont semblables dans les deux cas. D'où l'importance des principes, dispositions et mesures étudiées dans le présent exposé sur l'évolution politique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest; en effet, ils influenceront directement sur celle du Yukon.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

le 8 août 1977

For Release:

Pour Publication ^{immédiate}

DECLARATION SUR LE PIPE-LINE DU NORD

Le Gouvernement a étudié à fond la question du pipe-line qui transporterait le gaz de l'Arctique vers le Canada et les Etats-Unis, permettant ainsi aux deux pays de répondre à une partie accrue de leurs besoins énergétiques au cours des années à venir, et il a cherché à déterminer si ce pipe-line devrait être construit et, dans l'affirmative, où et quand il devrait l'être.

Une série de rapports dressés par des groupes d'étude a fourni au Gouvernement, au Parlement et à la population canadienne des vues et des renseignements précieux sur les nombreux problèmes complexes qui entourent cette question.

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis a également examiné les différentes options offertes afin de déterminer laquelle servirait le mieux ses intérêts.

Le Gouvernement canadien, pour sa part, a été influencé par la conclusion de l'Office national de l'énergie, selon laquelle les réserves de gaz naturel, de l'ordre de 5.3 billions de pieds cubes, découvertes jusqu'ici dans le delta du Mackenzie, constituent la plus économique des nouvelles sources d'énergie accessibles au Canada. L'Office a également conclu que, compte tenu de divers facteurs difficiles à prédire actuellement, le Canada pourrait, entre 1981 et 1985, avoir besoin de ces réserves pour satisfaire ses propres besoins, ainsi que pour exécuter les contrats d'exportation de gaz qu'il a conclus avec les Etats-Unis.

Ainsi, après avoir soigneusement pesé toute la gamme des facteurs en cause, tant du point de vue socio-économique qu'environnemental, le Gouvernement en est venue à la conclusion qu'un pipe-line nous permettant d'acheminer par le sud du Yukon, le moment venu, le gaz naturel du delta du Mackenzie nécessaire à nos besoins et, dans l'immédiat, de transporter celui des Etats-Unis en provenance de Prudhoe, serait dans l'intérêt national du Canada, pourvu, évidemment, que soient respectées les conditions et les garanties appropriées. D'ailleurs, tous les partis en Chambre en sont venus à la même conclusion au cours du débat de la semaine dernière sur la question.

Le Président Carter nous a informé que le Gouvernement américain est prêt à entamer des pourparlers exploratoires avec le Canada afin de déterminer si nos deux pays peuvent en venir à une entente. Ces derniers débiteront aussitôt que possible.

Au cours des discussions, il incombera aux Canadiens d'obtenir les assurances voulues touchant le tracé exact du pipe-line au sud du Yukon, le calendrier des travaux de construction, les dispositions à l'égard du raccordement qui rendraient possible l'acheminement du gaz du delta du Mackenzie, ainsi que la faisabilité financière du projet.

Le Gouvernement canadien devra aussi s'assurer que la construction et l'exploitation de tout pipe-line du genre ne portera pas atteinte au règlement et à la mise en oeuvre des réclamations des autochtones, et que les incidences sociales et économiques adverses, associées à un tel projet, soient le plus possible jugulées.

Par ailleurs, il nous faudra veiller à ce qu'une compensation adéquate soit versée pour les répercussions qui se seront révélées inévitables, que les avantages éventuels, à court et à long termes, dont pourraient bénéficier les gens du Nord se réaliseront dans la plus grande mesure du possible et que les dommages causés à l'environnement du Nord soient réduits à leur niveau le plus bas.

Le Gouvernement prévoit aussi entrer en discussions avec les sociétés membres du groupe Foothills, afin d'établir les termes et les conditions de la mise en vigueur du projet.

S'il s'avérait possible de conclure un accord de principe avec les Etats-Unis sur les multiples facteurs qui doivent être pris en considération, le Gouvernement aurait l'intention de poursuivre de vastes consultations avec tous les intéressés, provinces, administrations territoriales, associations autochtones, groupes sociaux et autres, afin de planifier en détail des arrangements qui serviraient au mieux les objectifs du Canada.

L'honorable A.J. MacEachen, président du Conseil privé, dirigera les négociations, de concert avec les ministres concernés et avec l'aide du Commissaire aux pipe-lines du Nord, M. H.B. Robinson.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

For Release:

le 11 août

Pour Publication:
Immédiate

Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui la nomination de M. GORDON FAIRWEATHER au poste de président de la nouvelle Commission des droits de la personne. M. Fairweather entrera en fonction le 1^{er} septembre 1977.

Le Premier ministre a également annoncé les nominations de Madame RITA CADIEUX, à titre de vice-présidente de la Commission, et de Madame INGER HANSEN, à titre de commissaire à la protection de la vie privée. La première entrera en fonction le 1^{er} septembre, la seconde, le 1^{er} octobre.

Le projet de loi sur les droits de la personne a été déposé devant la Chambre par le ministre de la Justice, l'honorable Ron Basford, et la loi a été adoptée en juillet de cette année. Le poste de président de la Commission des droits de la personne créé en vertu de cette loi, confère à son titulaire la responsabilité d'examiner les plaintes formulées contre les pratiques discriminatoires au sein de tous les ministères et organismes du gouvernement fédéral, ainsi que des sociétés commerciales ou industrielles assujetties aux lois fédérales. La Commission est également habilitée à encourager des programmes de promotion des droits de la personne au sein du gouvernement fédéral et du secteur privé. La Commission rendra compte de son mandat au Parlement. Elle comprendra jusqu'à huit membres, dont trois à temps plein.

Le commissaire à la protection de la vie privée est membre de la Commission, et son principal mandat est de faire enquête et rapport sur toutes plaintes émanant de particuliers et faisant état d'un non-respect de leurs droits en matière de renseignements personnels. Aux termes de la Loi sur les droits de la personne, les Canadiens ont pleinement accès sauf dans des cas bien précis, aux renseignements personnels conservés dans les dossiers que le gouvernement fédéral a constitués à leur sujet.

Le commissaire à la protection de la vie privée est nommé par le ministre de la Justice, avec l'assentiment du président de la Commission.

(notices biographiques jointes)

M. FAIRWEATHER (54 ans), est député de la circonscription de Fundy-Royal (Nouveau-Brunswick). Il a été élu pour la première fois à la Chambre des communes en 1962. Il avait auparavant été député provincial à l'assemblée législative du Nouveau-Brunswick pendant 10 ans et, de 1958 à 1960, procureur général de la province. Il a par ailleurs siégé au Conseil des gouverneurs de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick, a représenté le Canada à la Commission trilatérale, et a été membre de l'Institut canadien des affaires internationales. Il est administrateur du Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific. M. Fairweather est marié et père de trois enfants.

M^{me} RITA CADIEUX (50 ans) est à l'heure actuelle directrice du bureau de l'égalité des chances de la Société Radio-Canada. Ancienne assistante sociale, M^{me} Cadieux a travaillé au sein de groupes communautaires et d'organismes luttant pour le respect des droits de la personne. Elle a déjà été présidente de la Fédération des femmes du Québec et du comité des relations internationales du Conseil des femmes de Montréal, ainsi que membre du Conseil d'administration du YWCA de Montréal. Elle a en outre représenté le Canada aux sessions de 1974 et de 1976 de la Commission de la condition de la femme des Nations Unies. Elle est mère de deux enfants.

M^{me} INGER HANSEN (48 ans) est actuellement Enquêteur correctionnel. Arrivée au Canada à la fin de ses études primaires, M^{me} Hansen a obtenu sa licence en droit de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique. Après huit ans de pratique privée à Vancouver, M^{me} Hansen est entrée au ministère de la Justice, puis a été détachée auprès du ministère du Solliciteur général. En 1973, elle a été désignée Enquêteur correctionnel (protecteur des droits des détenus). Elle a été nommée conseiller de la Reine en 1974.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

le 15 août 1977
Date:

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Pour Publication:

CAI
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Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui la nomination de M. MAURICE LAFONTAINE comme sous-ministre associé au ministère de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration et vice-président de la Commission canadienne de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration.

M. John L. Manion, qui avait été auparavant nommé sous-ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration, devient sous-ministre du nouveau ministère et président de la nouvelle Commission. Ainsi se trouvent complétées les nominations aux échelons supérieurs des nouvelles structures intégrées.

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Né à Pointe-Gatineau (Québec) le 25 avril 1938, M. Lafontaine obtient son baccalauréat en commerce de l'Université d'Ottawa en 1961. Il poursuit ensuite des études post-universitaires en sciences économiques à la même université.

Il entre à la Fonction publique du Canada en 1961 comme statisticien au Bureau fédéral de la statistique.

En janvier 1970, M. Lafontaine devient membre du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor. Il est nommé à son poste actuel de sous-secrétaire de la Direction de la politique administrative, au Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor, le 1^{er} août 1972.

Il est marié à Marie-Paule Charette.

Ils ont une fille.



Office of
The Prime Minister

Cabinet du
Premier ministre

RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

le 24 août 1977

For Release:

Pour Publication: ^{immédiate}

Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui la nomination de Madame SOLANGE CHAPUT-ROLLAND et de Me GERALD-A. BEAUDOIN comme membres du Groupe de travail sur l'unité canadienne.

Deux représentants du Québec ont été nommés pour souligner le rôle important que joue cette province dans le débat sur l'unité canadienne et pour assurer la meilleure représentation possible au Groupe de travail lors de ses séances de consultation et d'information.

Le mandat du Groupe consiste à soutenir, encourager et faire connaître les efforts du public, ceux des organismes en particulier, pour servir l'unité nationale; à contribuer de sa propre initiative à l'éducation populaire, ainsi qu'à jouer le rôle de conseil du Gouvernement sur les questions qu'intéressent l'unité. Ce mandat sera d'une durée initiale d'un an.

(Notices biographiques de Madame Chaput-Rolland et de Me Beaudoin ci-jointes.)

Madame SOLANGE CHAPUT-ROLLAND est née à Montréal; elle a fait ses études au Couvent d'Outremont, à la Sorbonne et à l'Institut catholique de Paris.

D'abord critique littéraire pour plusieurs journaux et revues du Québec, elle fonde et dirige un journal mensuel, Points de Vue.

Elle a publié Mon Pays, Québec ou le Canada?; Québec Année Zéro; Une ou Deux Sociétés Justes; La Seconde Conquête; Les Heures Sauvages; Les Maudits Journalistes, et Watergate. Avec Mme Gwethalyn Graham, elle a publié Dear Enemies, en 1963, et avec Mme Gertrude Laing, Face to Face, en 1972.

Elle est observateur aux Nations unies en 1969.

Elle est élue "femme de l'année" par la Presse canadienne en 1968, remporte le Prix du Memorial Award du Media Club en 1972 pour ses éditoriaux anglais, en 1973 pour ses commentaires à CKAC, en 1974 pour deux éditoriaux sur John F. Kennedy et Pablo Casals.

En 1974, elle gagne le Dan MacArthur Award pour une série d'émissions sur le Moyen Orient à CKAC.

En juin 1974, elle accepte la présidence du Cercle des Femmes Journalistes.

Elle est nommée membre du Comité exécutif de l'Université de Montréal en 1973. Son mandat vient d'être renouvelé par le gouvernement du Québec.

Madame Chaput-Rolland est présentement éditorialiste à Radio-Télémedia et animatrice d'émissions d'affaires publiques à Télémétropole.

Elle est mariée et mère de deux enfants.

Me GERALD-A. BEAUDOIN est né à Montréal le 15 avril 1929. Il a étudié aux collèges Saint-Ignace et Sainte-Marie de 1942 à 1950. Il obtient de l'Université de Montréal son baccalauréat ès arts en 1950, sa licence en droit en 1953 et sa maîtrise en 1954. Il fait des études post-universitaires en droit comparé à l'Université de Toronto de 1954 à 1955, où il est boursier Carnegie. Il obtient son diplôme d'études supérieures en droit de l'Université d'Ottawa en 1958.

Me Beaudoin est admis au barreau du Québec en 1954. Il pratique le droit à Montréal de 1955 à 1956.

Il enseigne le droit constitutionnel à l'Université d'Ottawa de 1960 à 1969. Depuis septembre 1969, il est doyen de la section de droit civil (du Québec) de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université d'Ottawa. Il est Conseiller parlementaire de la Chambre des communes de 1965 à 1969 et est nommé Conseiller de la Reine en 1969.

Me Beaudoin habite Hull. Il est l'auteur de plusieurs articles traitant de questions juridiques et constitutionnelles. Il a conseillé le gouvernement québécois dans un certain nombre de causes constitutionnelles. Il est secrétaire de la délégation parlementaire canadienne à la conférence des parlementaires de l'OTAN tenue à Paris en novembre 1966. Il a été membre du comité fédéral sur la constitution sous la direction de Me Carl Goldenberg en 1967.

Il est membre de plusieurs associations. Il est président national de la section de droit constitutionnel de l'Association du Barreau canadien de 1971 à 1973. Il est président du comité conjoint de la formation juridique au Québec et membre du Conseil consultatif de la Justice du Québec en 1976.



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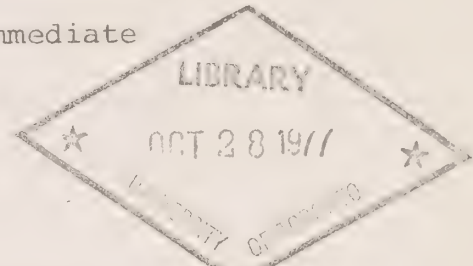
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September 9, 1977

Immediate



JOINT STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU AND PRESIDENT CARTER
ON PIPELINE AGREEMENT - SEPTEMBER 8, 1977

Today we have agreed in principle on the elements of a joint proposal to construct the Alcan-Foothills Pipeline along the Alaska Highway to transport Alaskan natural gas through Canada to the lower 48 States and at a later time Canadian gas to Canadian markets. This joint undertaking will be the largest single private energy project in history. The detailed agreement we hope to sign next week is an example of how both countries can work together to meet their energy needs.

After the agreement is signed, each of us intends to submit our decisions to our respective legislative bodies for the appropriate authorizations and assurances. We are both hopeful the project will be approved.

Major benefits from this project will accrue to both countries. When the pipeline is built Canada will have a much greater ability to develop its own gas reserves, particularly in the frontier regions of the Mackenzie Delta.

The USA in turn will have the enormous benefit of new natural gas supplies from the North Slope of Alaska at a significantly lower cost-of-service price than could have been achieved through an all-USA route.

This agreement serves the mutual interest of both countries and the national interest of each. Its underlying rationale is that both countries working together can move more energy more efficiently than either country working by itself. Under the expected cost estimates, this agreement improves the 20-year cost-of-service average price in 1975 dollars to the American consumer by at least \$.08 per thousand cubic feet over the price that would have resulted from the route through Dawson and \$.12 per thousand cubic feet for the Canadian consumer. At the expected volumes, the project will result in a \$6 billion savings for American consumers over the life of the project when compared to the proposal to liquefy and ship the gas from Alaska.

While providing Canada the opportunity to accelerate development of its gas reserves and providing for billions of dollars of additional investment in the Canadian economy this pipeline will stimulate the gas industry in Canada, and together with the early prospect of connecting new sources of supply, will generally enhance the availability of gas to meet market needs.

The potential to secure increased Canadian, as well as Alaskan supplies, and the magnitude of consumer savings that can be achieved by an all-pipeline

route guarantee the superiority of this proposal.
We have decided to embark together on this historic
project which holds the promise of great benefits
to both countries, and which confirms anew the
strength of the ties that link us.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: October 12, 1977.

For Release: Immediate

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH AT COPERNICUS LODGE DINNER
TORONTO, 7 OCTOBER 1977

Mr. Chairman, guests of honour, ladies and gentlemen and friends. What can I say? You make me happy to be here. You have greeted me with warmth and friendship. Those of you that I've been talking to before the dinner and at dinner have helped me reach a new understanding of the greatness of Canada and of the participation that new Canadians can play in it. And I'm here essentially to say that the kind of community work in which you are involved in the financing and the building of Copernicus Lodge is the kind of activity inspired by the kind of spirit which makes the country strong. Your thoughts go out to the senior citizens, those to whom we all owe a debt of great gratitude. You have particular concern for those Canadians among us who are in some way descendant of Polish origin and yet you are all admirably, vigorously, uncompromisingly Canadians. My purpose in accepting my good friend Stan Haidasz's invitation was essentially to congratulate you on this community spirit. When Stan talked to me about it some months ago and he explained to me that it had to do with an old people's home that was going to be established and that the object of the meeting was to get people to participate in that activity, I knew that I would find here not only enjoyment but I would find here a kind of human warmth which is always associated with this kind of activity. So I want to congratulate you on that spirit, on that kind of cooperation which makes Canadians come together to do some things for themselves and for each other, without always relying on somebody else to do it for us. You know: "the Government should do this. "The world owes us a living." This is not the spirit which makes Canada strong. It is not the spirit which has animated you in getting together, Mr. Chairman, with all these organizers, all these people who are willing to contribute in one way or another to this activity. But I found something much more and I'm very grateful for your invitation. I feel that apart from your immediate concern

relating to Copernicus Lodge, I find here a spirit which even goes beyond that and which is a great lesson to other Canadians whose fathers and grandfathers have been here perhaps longer than yours. Stan Haidasz talked about our policy of multiculturalism which he so vigorously and adroitly began to implement and to make a fundamental part of not only the government policy but a fundamental part of the direction in which Canada is following. Well, some people view multiculturalism as an effort to sort of assist the -- you know the expression -- "the ethnics", to help them find a place in Canada, to help them preserve their heritage. But I'll tell you something that is probably not as secret to you. I believe in this policy and that is the way I know Stan and my government understand it, I believe in this policy because multiculturalism helps Canada. We're not helping the multiculturals, the multiculturals, the ethnics are helping Canada and that's what is important. I've never found so much understanding for instance of the Quebec problem as amongst the new Canadians. They understand. They understand why a quarter of our people want to preserve their language and their culture. And without getting involved in politics and in constitutional change, the important fact is that people like yourselves who perhaps have come to Canada since the war or whose fathers and mothers, grandfathers came to Canada not so many years ago -- not all of you are as fortunate as I am: my sister married a boy who is half Polish, through the Glovenskis who have been here since the last part of the XVIII century in Canada. But most of you are much newer than that. But the important thing that as recent arrivals as you be to Canada, you and the other ethnic groups that I met seem to have an understanding and a respect for the heterogeneous quality of our country. You realize that we are good and we are great and we will be bigger and greater because we are not... Can I use the word, Father we were using it in conversation, "pure"... Father Smith hastens to add in what sense he was saying we were not pure. Well that's right. Canada's strength comes in large part from the fact that we are not just one breed or one family, but that we draw wealth and intelligence and culture and institutions and knowledge from all over the world. And we're not ashamed of it. We want to preserve it. And because people who come here with that spirit, look at Canada in that spirit, they help us to make the choices

for Canada that so many of you have made when you came to Canada. You see all those Canadians who've been here for several generations really never had to choose Canada. They were born here. Their fathers were born here. Their grandfathers were born here. Tomorrow I'm going to spend a few hours in a part of Quebec where my great-great-grandfathers were born, trying to see a lot of old people who knew my father and my grandfather. They never had to choose Canada. It was given. It was given by God, it was given by history and here they were. But those of you, for instance, after the Second World War, who looked around the world and said: You know Europe is a troubled place. Where shall we go? You gave us a very great gift in coming here. You gave us your dreams and you gave us the aspirations that you have for you and for your children and for your children's children. You gave us your skills and your talents and you gave us the immense wealth of experience, knowledge, culture that comes from Poland, that comes from other parts of Europe, other parts of the world. Il y a un auteur français, Alfred Jarry, qui dit un peu en blague mais l'idée est sérieuse: "Vive la Pologne, parce que s'il n'y avait pas de Pologne... s'il n'y avait pas de Pologne il n'y aurait pas de Polonais." Poland is a country, it's a great country and so on, but it's the people who count.

Je voudrais bien continuer en français. Je pense que beaucoup d'entre vous pourraient comprendre de quoi il s'agit et je vous en remercie beaucoup. Well the point is of course that in the history of all Europe, I suppose there is no country more than Poland and no people more than Polish people who understand what nationalism is all about and what pride of one's group, what pride of one's ethnic community is all about, because the history of Europe has been very trying to Poland -- not only in the present, but in the centuries past. And for this reason, you and so many other people who come to Canada, who choose to make it their home, who choose to give it everything they have -- their skills, their hopes, their dreams, you can also understand that other people in this particular case in Canada, other people, the people of Quebec, have a kind of nationalism, I don't like the word too much, but a kind of pride of being, a kind of pride in one's own identity which is very precious and which perhaps unfortunately Canada in the decades and centuries past has not been quick enough to recognize. But all those immigrants who have come to Canada in recent years and who have chosen Canada freely to make it

their home, their nation, who have exercised their choice are able to understand that. Because they've come from other lands. There was a ceremony in Vancouver some months ago where 500 people of 72 different nationalities took the oath of citizenship. 72 different nationalities from all over the world accepted this great gift that Canada can give of making you one of us, of sharing this country, its beauty, its wealth, its future, its trials, its tribulations, but its dreams, sharing it with people from all over the world who come to build the future with us.

I can easily conclude. I'm really saying things that I learned at the table tonight from two Smiths one which was "Schmidt" I understand and the other was a "Smiet."? Is that right? They understand Quebec. They understand me because they understand you and they understand themselves. And if only more Quebecers could mingle with new Canadians, could mingle with people like yourselves, could meet people like yourselves, they would understand that this country can be strong and can be bilingual and can be multiethnic without any difficulty at all. So all I can say is thank you for inviting me. Thank you for being what you are and helping Canada become what it must be: a home to all those who want to accept the kind of freedoms, the basic values, the democratic institutions which are ours. I've said so before in Quebec City, just shortly after the election of the Parti Québécois: What makes Canada will be the Canadians. It won't be some particular constitutional provisions. All that can be changed. What is absolutely essential, that which we must not give in on, is the basic human rights and liberties which serve as a common value to us all and which permit us to meet today in friendship and in respect for each other.



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NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE AGENCE DE COOPERATION CULTURELLE
ET TECHNIQUE DES PAYS D'EXPRESSION FRANCAISE

The Prime Minister announced today he had received on December 6 a formal request from the Premier of New Brunswick, The Honourable Richard Hatfield, that his Government be admitted as a "Participating Government" in the institutions, activities and programmes of the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique des pays d'expression française. Founded in 1970, the ACCT is an international organization whose 26 Member States seek, through the common bond created by the use of the French language, to cooperate in the fields of education, culture, science and technology.

The Prime Minister responded favourably to this request on December 8 and the appropriate terms and conditions have been agreed upon by the two Governments. The Prime Minister has asked The Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer, Head of the Canadian Delegation at the general Conference of the ACCT to be held at Abidjan on December 14, to notify the Agence of this decision. The new status of New Brunswick will be effective at Abidjan where the representatives of the province in the Canadian delegation will be led by The Honourable Jean-Pierre Ouellet, Minister for Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources.

The Government of New Brunswick becomes the second provincial government, after Quebec, a "Participating Government" since 1971, to seek such a status.

The Federal Government greets with satisfaction this initiative which has historical importance and which contributes to the enrichment of the world's and Canada's Francophonie and to the consolidation of Canada's image abroad as a bilingual and multicultural country.

Letter from Premier Hatfield to Prime Minister Trudeau -
December 6, 1977

MY DEAR PRIME MINISTER:

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK HAS SHOWN AN INTEREST FROM THE VERY BEGINNING IN MATTERS CONCERNING CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL FRANCOPHONIE.

INDEED, WE WERE PRESENT AT THE CONSTITUENT CONFERENCE OF THE "AGENCE DE COOPERATION CULTURELLE ET TECHNIQUE", AT NIAMEY, NIGER. SINCE THEN, WE HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE AGENCY'S VARIOUS FORA. NEW BRUNSWICK WAS ALSO A PARTICIPANT AT THE CONFERENCE OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS AND AT THE CONFERENCE OF EDUCATION MINISTERS OF FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES. IN ADDITION, WE CREATED OUR OWN AUTONOMOUS CHAPTER FOR NEW BRUNSWICK BY ADHERING TO THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FRANCOPHONE PARLIAMENTARIANS.

THESE, MR. PRIME MINISTER, ARE MANIFESTATIONS TO WHICH OUR PROVINCE HAS IDENTIFIED ITSELF BY ITS PARTICIPATION. THE LATTER CONSTITUTES AN EXPRESSION OF OUR SEARCH OF VARIOUS WAYS, MEANS AND OCCASIONS TO DEVELOP EXCHANGES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POPULATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK AS A WHOLE.

WITH THOSE CONSIDERATIONS IN MIND, WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO REVIEW THE NATURE OF OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE "AGENCE DE COOPERATION CULTURELLE ET TECHNIQUE". YOUR SERVICES WERE INFORMED OF OUR DEMARCHE.

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TRANSMIT TO YOU THE WISH OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK TO BECOME A "PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENT" WITHIN THE AGENCY ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 3.3 OF THE BASIC TEXTS OF THE CONVENTION AND OF THE CHARTER OF THE "AGENCE DE COOPERATION CULTURELLE ET TECHNIQUE". SINCE THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE AGENCY WILL BE HELD IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST' FROM DECEMBER 11 TO 17, 1977, WE WOULD HOPE THAT THE STATUS OF "PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENT" COULD BE AGREED UPON AND RECOGNIZED AT THAT TIME. OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL HAVE TO SET THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS GOVERNING NEW BRUNSWICK'S PARTICIPATION.

OUR DECISION TO REQUEST THE STATUS OF "PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENT" IS BOTH IMPORTANT AND MEANINGFUL. WE HAVE REACHED IT AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL CONSIDERATION. THE PRESENCE OF THE FRANCOPHONE ELEMENT IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF OUR COMMUNITY IS AN ENRICHING COMPONENT FOR OUR SOCIETY AND THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF OUR TWO LINGUISTIC COMMUNITIES ADDS TO THE WEALTH OF OUR HERITAGE.

I HAVE DESIGNATED THE MINISTER OF YOUTH, RECREATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES, MR. JEAN-PIERRE OUELLET, AS MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE AGENCY; THE DEPUTY MINISTER, MR. NORMAND MARTIN, WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.

I THANK YOU IN ADVANCE FOR THE ATTENTION YOU WILL GIVE TO OUR REQUEST.

YOURS SINCERELY,

R.B. HATFIELD
PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Letter from Prime Minister Trudeau to Premier Hatfield -
December 8, 1977

DEAR PREMIER HATFIELD:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER OF DECEMBER 6.

DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS FOLLOWED WITH INTEREST NEW BRUNSWICK'S PARTICIPATION IN THE MANIFESTATIONS OF THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL "FRANCOPHONIE". YOU HAVE JUST TAKEN A HISTORICAL STEP IN REQUESTING FOR YOUR PROVINCE THE STATUS OF "PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENT" IN THE ACTIVITIES, PROGRAMMES AND FORA OF THE "AGENCE DE COOPERATION CULTURELLE ET TECHNIQUE DES PAYS D'EXPRESSION FRANCAISE".

THIS LAUDABLE DECISION OF YOUR GOVERNMENT IS IN LINE WITH OUR COURSE OF ACTION AIMING TO BRING CANADIAN FRANCOPHONIE TO ITS FULL DIMENSION. LIKE YOU, I AM CONVINCED THAT A MORE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FRANCOPHONE COMMUNITY WILL ENRICH THE INSTITUTIONS AND THE COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING OF YOUR PROVINCE AND THEREFORE OF CANADA AS A WHOLE. HENCE, IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT I RESPOND FAVOURABLY TO YOUR REQUEST.

YOU WILL FIND ATTACHED THE TEXT OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS DISCUSSED BETWEEN OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS, WHICH, IF YOU AGREE, WILL GOVERN NEW BRUNSWICK'S PARTICIPATION. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE AGENCE WILL BE DULY NOTIFIED THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS AND I WILL ASK MY COLLEAGUE, THE HONOURABLE JEAN-PIERRE GOYER, WHO WILL HEAD THE CANADIAN DELEGATION, TO SO INFORM THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE AGENCE AT ITS NEXT MEETING IN ABIDJAN.

I TRUST THAT THIS INITIATIVE OF YOUR GOVERNMENT WILL BE REGARDED WITH RESPECT AND AS AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF CANADIAN AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL FRANCOPHONIE.

YOURS SINCERELY,

PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

ANNEX

Terms and conditions relating to the admission of the Government of New Brunswick as a "Participating Government" in the institutions, activities and programmes of the "Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique".

In view of the provision of Article 3.3 of the Charter of the "Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique" stipulating that:

"Dans le plein respect de la souveraineté et de la compétence internationale des États membres, tout gouvernement peut être admis comme gouvernement participant aux institutions, aux activités et aux programmes de l'Agence, sous réserve de l'approbation de l'État membre dont relève le territoire sur lequel le gouvernement participant concerné exerce son autorité et selon les modalités convenues entre ce gouvernement et celui de l'État membre".*

The following terms and conditions relating to the admission of the Government of New Brunswick as a Participating Government in the institutions, activities and programmes of the Agence have been agreed upon.

Participation in Institutions

Article 1

The Government of New Brunswick shall participate in the institutions of the Agence:

Board of Governors

Programme Committee

Advisory Council

Other Committees and Commissions

General Secretariat

General Conference

* "In full respect of the sovereignty and international competence of Member States, any government may be admitted as a Participating Government in the institutions, activities and programmes of the Agence, subject to the agreement of the Member State responsible for the territory over which the Participating Government exercises its authority and according to the terms and conditions agreed upon between the said government and that of the Member State".

Terms and conditions have been established to this end in each instance.

Board of Governors

Article 2

Both Governments shall agree on arrangements to insure the participation of the Government of New Brunswick as a Participating Government at sessions of the Board of Governors.

Programme Committee, Advisory Council and other Committees and Commissions

Article 3

Prior consultations shall take place concerning the participation of New Brunswick in the Committees and Commissions of the Agence. There shall also be consultation on the candidacies to the Advisory Council.

General Secretariat

Article 4

Both Governments shall consult each other on candidacies to be put forward for elective positions in the General Secretariat.

Secretariat Personnel

Article 5

Prior consultations shall take place between the two Governments as may be needed to insure the presence on the staff of the Secretariat of an expert from the Government of New Brunswick provided that the candidacies advanced are acceptable to the Agence.

General Conference

Article 6

The participation of the Government of New Brunswick in the General Conference shall be as important as circumstances warrant and shall be determined through consultations between the two Governments, taking into account the importance of the role and interests of the Government of New Brunswick with respect to the questions to be discussed.

Article 7

Both Governments agree on the presence of the Minister of the Government of New Brunswick at the meetings and activities of the Ministerial Commission.

Article 8

The presence of New Brunswick is identified according to the terms and conditions agreed upon at the Constituent Conference of the Agence. The said terms and conditions shall also apply with respect to the list of Delegates presented at General Conferences.

Article 9

When a document binding in international law is to be signed, the signature of Canada shall appear in the space provided for it according to the following sequence:

M.....Minister.....of Canada

M.....Minister.....of Quebec

M.....Minister.....of New Brunswick

and so on for any other signatory.

Conferences and Meetings

Article 10

A group of Ministers or Public Servants, chosen by the Government of New Brunswick, shall represent the said Government within the Canadian Delegation at conferences and meetings of the Agence. These representatives shall take part in the debates and express the position of the Government of New Brunswick on all matters within its constitutional jurisdiction.

Article 11

In each case there shall be prior consultation on points of view to be expressed. A meeting will take place before departure to coordinate the Canadian position.

Article 12

The vote of Canada shall be cast according to the procedure established for the Constituent Conference of the Agence.

Article 13

The Secretariat shall communicate to the Government of New Brunswick directly and simultaneously a copy of every notice convening conferences and official meetings of the Agence sent to the Canadian Government.

Participation in Activities and Programmes

Development and Formulation of Programmes

Article 14

The Government of New Brunswick shall participate, within the institutions of the Agence, in the development and formulation of programmes.

Participation in the Activities and Programmes and in the Implementation of Programmes

Article 15

The Government of New Brunswick shall participate in the activities and programmes of the Agence as well as in the implementation of programmes in cooperation with the Secretariat, according to the terms and conditions agreed upon in each case with the Canadian Government. Both Governments shall keep each other informed, in particular by exchanging copies of correspondence with the Secretariat pertaining to the implementation of programmes.

Article 16

For the budget year 1978, New Brunswick shall contribute the sum of \$25 000 as part of the Canadian contribution to the general budget of the Agence. Beginning in 1979, the share of New Brunswick shall amount to 0.3 % of the budget of the Agence.

Article 17

The amount of this contribution shall be forwarded directly to the Secretariat and appear as follows in the reports of the Agence:

<u>Canadian Contribution:</u>	dollars
Federal Government.....	dollars
Government of Quebec.....	dollars
Government of New Brunswick.....	dollars

Information

Article 18

The Canadian Government shall inform the General Secretariat of the terms and conditions agreed upon by the two Governments, by forwarding a copy of the text published by both Governments. The Canadian Government shall inform the Secretariat of the terms and conditions requiring its cooperation.

R.B. Hatfield

Premier of New Brunswick

Translation

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick

December 9, 1977

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 8 concerning our request to join the Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique as a Participating Government and I am in agreement with the terms and conditions proposed therein which will govern our participation in the Agence.

R.B. Hatfield

Premier of New Brunswick



Office of
The Prime Minister

Cabinet du
Premier ministre

RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

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Pour Publication:

THE PRIME MINISTER'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE
JANUARY 1, 1978

For one hundred and eleven years Canadians have been exchanging New Year's greetings: wishing happiness to loved ones, expressing to one another confidence in their future.

The tradition has continued unbroken even though, again and again, previous generations had precious little reason to be either happy or confident.

The early settlers found January and midwinter an often terrifying period with its promise of freezing cold and its threat of starvation and illness.

Year after year in the great depression desperate men and women faced the future with uncertainty and foreboding.

More than once, in each of the great wars, New Year's Day cast before it a spectre both sombre and fearful as a waiting world trembled in uncertainty.

Yet no matter what the odds, no matter how chilling the prospect, Canadians never abandoned hope or stamina. Generation after generation of men and women learned to live with our fearsome winter climate, painstakingly overcame the incredible difficulties posed by distance and terrain, and created for themselves and their children one of the world's most admired and provident societies.

Canada's character has been moulded one part from adversity, two parts from cooperation, three parts from gritty determination. Our finest hours have been the product of

difficulty and near-desperate circumstances. In times of need we have shared generously with one another. In times of despair we have banded together for protection and strength. In times of uncertainty we have exhibited trust and friendship.

And no matter how chilling our circumstance or how pressing our misfortune, we have never forgotten our responsibilities to those elsewhere in the world whose condition is more needy than ours and whose future is so much less assured.

In the result, Canadians have always appeared to outsiders as people of hope, of imagination, of vigour; as people who have demonstrated quietly yet convincingly a genius for living peacefully with our neighbours and creatively with one another.

We forget too readily that our heritage is as rich as our future is promising, that deep inside each one of us there rests those same ingredients of confidence and determination that transformed this land from the wilderness of yesterday to the modern nation of today. And inside us also there burns steadily that combination of human qualities - love, understanding and compassion - that has made our society such a warm place in which to live and to raise our families.

There have been happier, more carefree New Year's Days than this one in 1978. Yet there have been many that were far more fearful, that presented to Canadians the chilling prospect of unknown dangers and unidentified threats. We have survived them all and become a stronger, more mature

people in the process. So shall we overcome the challenges we face today and benefit from our ability to do so. Asked of us is no greater sacrifice than that made by millions of Canadians in the past, no greater effort than that made routinely by previous generations. Expected of us, however, is no less devotion to our country and no less steadfastness in the pursuit of our goals.

Whatever our individual origins, no matter where in Canada we live, we know instinctively that the respect we command in the eyes of the world and the standard of living we enjoy are both products of our cooperation and industriousness. We know that Canada is a human place, there here there is room for each one of us, that opportunity is never far-distant, that in this land there should be a zest for life duplicated nowhere else.

To each Canadian on this first day of 1978 I wish with all my heart a year of fulfillment, a year in which we find the resolve to meet and the strength to overcome the challenges which face us; a year of accomplishment to be remembered with awe by coming generations.

